The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Another Fight at Mathias Point.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Union Forces to Throw up Batteries.

CAPT. WARD, OF THE FREEBORN, KILLED.

A Brilliant Dash by the Indiana Troops at Patterson's Creek.

Twenty-three Rebels and One U. S. Volunteer Killed.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition Discovered.

Further Proof of Marshal Kane's Treason.

THE AFFAIR AT CLOUD'S MILLS.

ANOTHER ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

MOVEMENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

A good deal of irregularity occurs in the prompt delivery of soldiers' letters here, for the reason that their friends neglect to be particular in the direction of them. All letters for the camps should be plainly addressed, giving the number of regiment, and the letter of company, with the State from which they come, to insure their reaching the destination intended.

POSITION OF REGIMENTS.

Col. STONE's command is still at Poolesville. The New-York Ninth Regiment is at Monocacy, below Frederick, Penn.

The First New-Hampshire, Col. TAPPAN, guards the ferry opposite Leesburgh. There has been no disturbance there lately. The rebels occupy positions on the opposite side of the river in small force.

PAYING OFF OUR TROOPS.

Several of the regiments around us have just been paid off up to the 1st of June, and many of the boys find their way over to the city, creating some confusion at times. Gen. MANSFIELD has ordered a strict investigation into the late disturbances, with a view to punishing the offenders.

RENOVATION OF THE CAPITOL.

The interior of the Capitol has been renovated and cleansed, and will be in order early next week for the reception of its occupants, the Senators and Members of the House. Matting is laid down in the principal rooms; the desks and furniture have been revarnished; the frescoing, which was defaced, has been restored; new cushions and carpets in the Reporters' Gallery are furnished, and everything is looking substantial and comfortable once more. The work has been faithfully done, under the supervision of E. E. JONES, of this city.

ANOTHER ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA.

There is no doubt that the Government has recently determined to make a forward move in Virginia at an early day. All the indications point to this. The regiments on the other side are under orders; additional forces are moving across, quietly but steadily, and it is clear that a fresh start will shortly be taken in advance of the present position of occupation.

DEATH OF CAPT. WARD.

The *Pawnee* came to the Navy-yard down the river this morning; she brings the dead body of Capt. WARD, U. S. N., who commanded the *Freeborn*. A fight occurred at Mathias Point on Thursday night, a hint of which I sent you in yesterday's dispatches. A landing was effected at the Point, and an attempt was being made to erect a battery there by our men, when information came that the rebels, six to eight hundred strong, were close by. The story was not believed, and shortly afterward a fire was opened on our force from among the bushes. A gunner on the *Freeborn* was wounded; Capt. WARD took his place and was shot in the breast. He died soon afterwards. Four other men were wounded; a retreat was ordered, and the *Freeborn* then threw a few shells shoreward, which exploded among the rebels with effect. On arrival here, the flags at the Navy-yard were lowered at half-mast, and the body of Capt. WARD was placed in the engine-house, at the yard. He was fifty-five years old: entered the Navy in 1823, and was a brave and accomplished officer, whose death will be sadly felt by all who knew him.

REBEL TROOPS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Late intelligence from Fairfax Court-House is to the effect that the number of rebel troops at that point is daily lessening, and that there are now but few there.

BATTERY AT FLINT'S HILL.

A battery is being thrown up at Flint's Hill, two miles this side of Fairfax. It is intended as a resort, after a forward movement of the troops toward Vienna, should they be obliged to fall suddenly back. It is not a very formidably laid out work.

COL. STONE'S COMMAND.

Col. STONE's command, a portion of City volunteers, at Bush Valley, were paid off by Maj. PATTERSON yesterday, and the troops were honored by a visit from the President, his lady, and Secretary SEWARD.

RETURN OF ZOUAVE SCOUTS.

Lieut. HOWISON, and his squad of scouts, who have been absent from the Zouave camp until fears were felt for their safety, returned this morning. Lieut. SWEET also returned. MURPHY is still missing.

MARTIAL LAW NOT IN FORCE AT BALTIMORE.

Martial law has not been distinctively declared at Baltimore, as has been supposed. A Provost Marshal and a new police are established, but the regulations of the military department are made similar to those by which Alexandria is now controlled. Accessions of troops are made there, and a new and important movement will shortly occur in that city.

PREPARATION OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

Secretary CAMERON has excluded himself from all visitors, except those high in authority, until after the meeting of the approaching Congress. He is busy preparing his official report, which, from the necessities of the present existing state of affairs having connection with the War Department, will be voluminous. He is aided by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who is in frequent consultation with him.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is also preparing, and is in a state of advancement. Three or four plans will be presented for raising the necessary sinews of war, and a loan of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars will be suggested. A foreign loan is proposed, also a Treasury-note loan in small amounts, and a popular loan, each bearing liberal interest. A National Bank has also been talked of, with a capital of fifty to one hundred millions for a basis, to issue notes of not less than ten dollars' denomination.

OUR NAVY TO BE INCREASED.

The Navy Department is also busily engaged in a similar way, and Secretary WELLES will propose a very important increase of our Navy forces, which, in view of existing exigencies, is palpably needed, both for additional defences and for the purpose of enhancing our ability for a thorough and successful blockade.

THE COMPROMISE NOT IN FAVOR.

In view of events in Baltimore, the skirmish in Virginia, and the arrest of the agent of the rebels in this city to-day, the *Tribune's* scheme of a compromise does not seem to be in favor with the authorities here.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR.

An important arrest was made in this city today of a man named McQUILLAN, of Charleston, S. C., who, beyond all doubt, has been to Europe as the agent of the rebels for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. The Secretary of State recently gave notice that all passports issued by our Consuls, or other representatives of foreign Governments, must be presented to the State Department for indorsement before they would be entitled to respect at the hands of the officers and agents of the United States. The traitor was traveling on a passport issued by the British Consul at the City of Charleston, and finding it absolutely necessary before he could proceed on his journey Dixieward, to have it countersigned by the Secretary of State, he came to this city this morning for that purpose, and was arrested. He has been searched, and much valuable information found in his possession.

COL. BARTLETT IN WASHINGTON.

Col. BARTLETT, of the Naval Brigade, having recovered from his recent accident, is in town on official business with the War Department.

CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

It is evident, from the reports from Gen. PATTERSON'S column, to those acquainted with the localities mentioned, that the Federal forces are concentrating, by at least two or three different routes, at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE QUIET.

Citizens of Baltimore, in town to-day, report the city much more quiet, orderly, and contented, under the wholesome military rule established there by the Government, than it was under the sway of the secession police, which had become a terror only to loyal and law-abiding citizens.

DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Four hundred volunteers, sick and disabled, were honorably discharged to-day.

TWENTY THREE REBELS KILLED.

A dispatch received by the Government to-day gives an account of a brilliant victory achieved by a small scouting party of Col. WALLACE'S Indiana Regiment, near Cumberland, last night. The party, which consisted of thirteen men, fell in with a picket of Virginians, whom they put to flight, captured seventeen of their horses and started with them for the camp. The Virginians, reinforced to the number of seventy-five, returned, and recaptured the horses. A sanguinary skirmish, however, followed, in which twenty-three Virginians were killed, and only one on our side. The remainder of our men returned to the camp, satisfied with their brilliant achievement, each having not only killed his two men, but having shown himself a match for six of the rebels.

COL. WALLACE'S REPORT.

Lieut. Gen. SCOTT to-day received the following dispatch:

CUMBERLAND, Thursday, June 27.

To Gen. McClellan:

I have been accustomed to sending my mounted pickets, thirteen men in all, to different posts along the several approaches to Cumberland. Finding it next to impossible to get reliable information of the enemy, yesterday I united the thirteen and directed them, if possible, to Frankfort, a town midway between this place and Romney, to see if there were rebel troops there. They went within a quarter of a mile of the place, and found it full of cavalry. Returning, they overtook 40 horsemen, and at once charged on them, routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them and securing seven horses. Corporal HAYES, in command, my men was desperately wounded with sabre cuts and bullets. Taking him back they halted about an hour, and were then attacked by the enemy, who were reinforced to about 75 men. The attack was so sudden that they abandoned the horses, and crossed to a small island at the mouth of Patterson's Creek. The charge of the rebels was bold and confident, yet 23 fell under the fire of my pickets close about, and on the island. My fellows were finally driven off, and scattering each man for himself, and they are all in camp now. One corporal, HAYES, of Company A, was wounded. One, JOHN C. HOLDINGBLOCK, of Company B, is dead. The last was taken prisoner and brutally murdered.

Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to my picket, except a few of the horses. The enemy were engaged all night long in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed. They laid out twenty-three on the porch of a neighboring farm-house. I will bury my poor fellow tomorrow.

I have positive information, gained to-day, that there are four regiments of rebels, in and about Romney, under Col. McDONALD. What their particular object is I cannot learn.

The two Pennsylvania regiments are in encampment at State Line, nine miles from here, awaiting further orders. They have not yet reported to me. They hesitate about invading Maryland.

The report of the skirmish sounds like fiction, but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really one of the most desperate on record, and abounds with instances of wonderful daring and courage.

(Signed,) LEWIS WALLACE,
Colonel Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers.
J. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

MR SEWARD VISITS THE GERMAN RIFLES.

The Secretary of State visited the camp of the German Riflemen, commanded by Col. BLENKER, of New-York, to day. He was hospitably and most enthusiastically received by the officers and men.

ARRIVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, U. S. A., Messrs. FRANK P. BLAIR of Missouri, E. G. SPAULDING of New-York, and S. G. DAILY of Nebraska, members of the House, arrived to-day.

FLAG RAISING ON THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS.

A flag will be raised on the President's grounds to-morrow afternoon, with imposing ceremonies.

ARREST OF A REBEL.

A soldier, belonging to one of the South Carolina regiments, was arrested this afternoon by one of our pickets in the vicinity of Falls' Church and taken before Gen. McDOWELL. He reports that much dissatisfaction exists among the rebel troops, and that the regiment to which he belongs intends to return home to-morrow.

JOHN M. BOTTS NOT IN WASHINGTON.

Somebody has evidently imposed upon one of your cotemporaries. Nobody here has seen or heard from JOHN MINOR BOTTS that I can learn.

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE SECOND REGIMENT'S SPRING.

A spy was arrested this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, by the guard of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, near their camp. Four revolvers were found upon him, and a pound of arsenic was discovered concealed in his coat pocket. He will give no account of himself whatever. He was on the way to the spring from which the regiment obtains its water, when taken. A good deal of excitement prevails in the encampment at this arrest, and a demand has been made to have the fellow shot at once. He is under close surveillance at the guard-house awaiting a decision from the Commander.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

The Fifth Maine Regiment came in this evening, at 9 o'clock, and was received with marked enthusiasm and cheers as they passed up the avenue.

REMOVAL OF GEN. PATTERSON.

It is probable that Gen. PATTERSON will soon be transferred to some other part of the field requiring less activity and energy than that of his present command.

NO POSITION AS YET ASSIGNED TO GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX has not been assigned to the command of the department of Eastern Virginia, and I doubt if he will be. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARREST OF P. M'QUILLAN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

P. McQUILLAN, of Charleston, S. C., it is reported to the proper authorities, has been in New-York making arrangements for sending both men and military equipments to the South. He has also been to, or was about to depart for Europe as an agent for warlike supplies in the employment of the Confederate States. This morning he called at the State Department with the passport of a British Consul, for the purpose of obtaining thereto the signature of the Secretary, in accordance with the new regulation of the Department. He was requested to make an affidavit of his loyalty to the Government and the lawfulness of his errand, which he did, and was told to call again at 2 o'clock, when, on making his appearance, he was arrested at the instance of the Secretary of State, by Capt. STARR and two orderlies, who, in the meantime, had been sent for, and were present for that purpose. He is in prison awaiting further orders of the Government.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

Already practical measures of legislation are being prepared.

Senator WILSON, it is understood, has been in consultation with Congressmen, as well as high officers of the Government, and at an early day of the extra session of Congress will, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduce a series of bills, proposing:

First—To legalize Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations.

Secondly—Giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for a permanent increase of the army.

Thirdly—Retiring infirm and disabled army officers.

Fourthly—To organize from the militia a hundred regiments as a National Guard, to be all clothed and armed alike.

Fifthly—To increase the number of cadets to the extent of 68, or to the number of Senators, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise in that institution.

Besides, it is designed to recommend an appropriation of two hundred millions of dollars to carry the defensive measures into effect.

The above are substantially the objects contemplated.

BUSINESS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the expeditious calling of so many troops into the field, the Quartermaster's Department has not been able to furnish uniforms so as to immediately meet the demands. Measures have been taken, however, for an adequate supply at the earliest practicable period.

THE NEW YORK TWELFTH AND COL. BUTTERFIELD

Some of the members of the New York Twelfth Regiment of militia unite in a request that it be stated that there is no adequate ground for the report that their commander, Col. BUTTERFIELD, treats them otherwise than with kindness and a due regard to their comfort and interest.

GEN. FREMONT EXPECTED.

Gen. FREMONT will probably arrive here to-night as such was his intention.

DISPATCHES FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. WOODS, left the Navy-yard this evening for Fortress Monroe, with dispatches from the Navy Department to Gen. BUTLER. She took a small force of marines and a detachment of Company H, of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, to relieve their comrades, who went down there about ten days ago in the *Anacosta* tender as a guard to the works at the Rip Raps.

The Maine Fifth Regiment arrived here to-night.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 28.

Information has been received from the Zouave Camp this morning, announcing the safe arrival of Lieut. HOWISON and the Captain of the Zouaves, whose absence last night gave rise to fears for their safety.

Lieut. SMEET's Company returned at midnight, without meeting with the secession cavalry. Private MURPHY is still missing.

The affair at Cloud's Mills seems only to have been another attempt of the enemy to harass our pickets, who are at present the only victims of their warfare, and to notify us of their presence. They made only two captures, neither of whom was prepared for resistance, when pounced upon by about fifteen cavalry from a side road. MURPHY, of the United States Cavalry, was, for the moment, off his horse; the other, a Zouave, was engaged picking cherries without his arms. Another portion of the rebel cavalry, about forty strong, drove in the pickets to within a mile of Cloud's Mills, and then retired without succeeding in making any further captures.

Lieut. HOWISON and Capt. PEDLAR, of the Zouaves, Company K, did not fall in with the enemy, as their temporary absence gave cause to apprehend.

The compliment paid to the Pennsylvania troops by the Inspector-General, yesterday, was to the Fourth Regiment, Col. HARTRAUFT, and not to the Fifth, as stated in a previous dispatch.

FIGHT AT MATHIAS' POINT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

The steamer *Pawnee* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, bringing interesting but painful intelligence from Mathias' Point.

According to the statements of persons in the expedition, Capt. WARD, of the *Freeborn*, yesterday obtained from Capt. ROWAN, of the *Pawnee*, a reinforcement of about twenty men, and united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty men in all, they started in several cutters for Mathias, taking with them about 250 bags, which were filled with sand on the shore, and with which breastworks were soon erected, the proceedings being under the direction of Lieut. CHAPLIN. While in the act of returning to the *Freeborn*, for the purpose, it is stated, of obtaining cannon for the battery, a force of the Confederate troops, variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred, suddenly emerged from the thick woods in which they had been concealed, and poured a volley of shot into the Federal party, who made a hasty retreat, several of the men jumping into the water and swimming to the *Freeborn*.

Capt. WARD, of the *Freeborn*, protected his men as far as possible with his guns, firing twelve or fifteen shot among the rebels, but with what effect it could not be ascertained.

While in the act of firing a gun, after it was said that the gunner had been wounded, Capt. WARD was struck in the breast by a bullet, and in the course of an hour thereafter died from internal hemorrhage. A sailor, named WM. J. BESS, was wounded in four places, it is feared mortally.

Several others were also wounded. Among them, JACK WILLIAMS, the coxswain, a ball entering his thigh. The flag he carried was completely riddled.

The men all reached the vessels without farther damage. Capt. WARD's body was brought here to-day by the *Pawnee*. In the funeral procession which accompanied it from the wharf to the place of temporary deposit in the Navy-yard, was displayed the riddled banner.

The gloom which prevailed in this locality was oppressive. The remains will be transported North.

It is said that after the Federal forces retreated from Mathias Point, the breastworks were immediately occupied by the Confederates, and that information had early in the day been communicated by a negro belonging to Dr HOWE, whose house was burnt by a party from the *Resolute*, on Tuesday last, that the enemy were in the neighborhood, at least a thousand strong.

The negro had approached the Federal party a fugitive, with his shirt on a pole as a kind of flag of truce. He has been brought to Washington, quite happy because of his escape from the rebel neighborhood.

The object of Capt. WARD in throwing up the breastworks at Matthias' Point was, that his boat's crew might be able to hold the place with the aid of a small howitzer battery, and covered by the 32-pounder guns of the *Freeborn* until his force should be reinforced by the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, which he had sent for to come to his support. It was thought the regiment once there could fortify themselves and hold the place against any force short of vastly superior numbers.

The *Pawnee*, however, arrived at the Navy-yard with Capt. WARD's corpse before the dispatches reached the Seventy-first.

The remains will go to New-York under a marine escort to-morrow morning.

BUSINESS LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Adams Express Company were notified by the War Department late in May, that it was intended to stop letter communication with the seceded States. Orders were immediately given at all their offices to cease receiving letters. It was soon apparent that the only result of this movement was to start up numerous letter-expresses, of a character not easily reached by the authorities, and it was considered preferable to permit private and business letters to be forwarded through a responsible channel, which could be supervised by the Government.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 28.

The city is quiet but there is a good deal of quiet excitement. There are crowds around the Police stations and Marshal's office. A search at the Marshal's office is going on. A large quantity of arms and ammunition have been found secreted in the cellar, in the walls beneath the floor, &c. A case of valuable pistols and about 250 muskets and rifles were found, also several, supposed to have belonged to the Massachusetts soldiers, who were disarmed by the mob on the 19th of April.

Also, two six pound and two four-pound guns, half a ton of assorted shot, 400 weight of balls, 800 rifle ball cartridges were among the discoveries. They were secreted beneath piles of coal, and some under the flooring in the back building of the old City Hall, which was lately occupied by the Marshal.

The search for arms is still progressing.

The United States Marshall, having information to justify, issued a writ on ADAM DENMEAD & SONS, where the officers found five field-pieces, 6, 8 and 12-pounders, all new and well-mounted, with carriages, etc. Also three siege guns, which had been manufactured, it is stated, at the order of Marshal KANE. These arms are supposed to have been designed originally for operations against Fort McHenry.

Immense quantities of percussion caps, estimated at 1,000,000, were found; also, 3,100 ball cartridges and 600 long ball Minié cartridges. Various other warlike articles, including balls for the steam-gun, were found. The search is still progressing. It is supposed that a considerable quantity of arms will be found secreted at the various station-houses.

This morning Gen. BANKS issued an order directed to Col. KENLY, in reply to the protest of the Police Commissioners, in which he says:

"You will take special notice that by my proclamation of this day, neither the law nor the officers appointed to execute the law, are interfered with in any manner whatever, except as it operates on the members of the Board of Commissioners and Chief of Police.

Every officer and man, with the exception of those persons above named, will be continued in the service in the positions they now hold, unless they shall refuse. In such case, the Provost-Marshal is to select others to fill their places.

Among the articles found at Marshal KANE's office was a 12-pound cannon ball, bearing the inscription: "From Fort Sumter to Marshal KANE."

FROM GRAFTON, VA.

GRAFTON, Va., Thursday, June 27.

Corporal HAYES and twelve men, belonging to Col. WALLACE's Regiment of Zouaves, while scouting on Patterson's Creek, twelve miles east of Cumberland, night before last, encountered a party of rebels numbering about forty. A sharp engagement ensued. Seventeen of the enemy are reported killed, and a number wounded. One of HAYES' party was killed and himself badly wounded. They captured a number of horses. The rebel force at Buchanan is reported to have been increased to 4,000.

MASSACHUSETTS ITEMS.

BOSTON, Friday, June 28.

The Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Col. CLARK, leave to-morrow evening by special train and boat, *via* Fall River: The regiment is amply equipped for service, taking with it eighty horses, twenty baggage wagons, and all requisites for war.

A well attended meeting held to-day, appointed a committee to receive contributions in aid of the family of the late Judge DOUGLAS.

SOUTHERN ITEMS, VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 28.

The correspondence in the morning papers, between Gen. BUCKNER and the Quartermaster of the State Guard, is an attempt to prove that Collector COTTON and W. H. MELLEN, special agent of the Government here, have refused to allow the supplies for the troops at Columbus to pass by river or rail.

Six hundred stand of arms and the necessary cartridges arrived here yesterday. It is rumored that they are intended for the Union men in East Tennessee.

The *Journal* authoritatively denies that Col. ROUSSEAU is recruiting troops for the Government.

The correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Nashville on the 27th inst., says, that the members of the Legislature are endeavoring to conciliate East Tennessee, whose Commissioners are at Nashville proposing that East Tennessee be allowed to secede peaceably from the State. Their memorial will be presented on Wednesday. Harmony prevails, but a storm is expected before the end of the session.

A special dispatch from Mississippi City to the New-Orleans *Delta*, dated the 25th inst., says that a steamer is anchored off this point, and has captured five schooners, with which she sailed Eastward. The blockade at this point, the same paper states, has been permanently instituted, and the Mobile mail-boats discontinued. The same paper also intimates that the ships *India* and *China*, English merchantmen, will be rich prizes for the privateers.

The *Picayune* of the 25th inst., says that a United States ship-of-war, eight guns, is anchored at Chafalaya Bay, thus interrupting communication *via* Berwick's Bay with Texas.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 28.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Democrat* says that hundreds of Missourians, from different parts of the State, are concentrating on the Arkansas border, where they receive arms, furnished from the South, and where they expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, to overrun the State.

Bird's Point is now thoroughly guarded by two regiments, and a battalion of flying artillery, and is fully capable of resisting any attack from the rebels.

Hon. A. T. LACY, a member of the Legislature, was arrested at Cape Girardeau yesterday by Col. BLANCK, who was lately sent to that point. The prisoner was placed on board of the steamer *J. C. Swan*, and will probably be brought to this city.

Messrs. NEWMAN, MOSS and ALLISON were arrested a few days since at Commerce, Mo., and taken to Cairo, and released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Government.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

TRENTON, Friday, June 28.

The First Regiment of the three years New-Jersey Volunteers left here this morning, for Washington, in twenty-one cars, at 8 o'clock.

The Second and Third Regiments left this afternoon by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The tents and other equipage, which Quartermaster-General PERRINE has, under the direction of Gen. OLDEN, and at the request of the War Department, supplied them, went with each regiment. The horses belonging to the officers will follow immediately. Each man is provided with three days' cooked provisions, in bulk, to prevent the usual complaint of want of rations upon their arrival at Washington. They are supplied with 80,000 rounds of cartridges for the brigade, 27 rounds having been delivered to each man. The men of the different regiments seemed to be glad of their removal to the seat of war, and with the exception of one or two men in the 3,000, showed a desire to make each other comfortable in the cars. Large crowds of friends and acquaintances were present at the departure of the different regiments. It is a cause of gratification to the military authorities here that the clothing furnished to the soldiers is a superior quality, and even better than the sample presented.

The artillery battery commanded by Major HEXAMER, of Hudson County, has been accepted by the United States Government, with the condition that the State authorities would furnish them with additional guns and horses, to be accounted for by the General Government. This condition the Governor is not prepared to accept at present, and such representations have been made to the War Department as, it is hoped, will authorize the instant departure of this valuable corps to Washington, or to whatever other quarter they may be ordered.

Lieut. R. C. BELVILLE has been dispatched by the authorities here to Washington, to make as far as possible arrangements for the reception of these three regiments.

All the men were placed in the cars and departed hence in six trains, without any accident to any of the troops.

Great credit is given by the Governor and officers of the regiments to Col. CHAS. SCRANTON and N. N. HALSTEAD, Aid-de-Camp of Gov. OLDEN, and to BENJ. FISH, one of the Directors of the Railroad, for their successful efforts in getting this large number of men well and comfortably stowed in the cars.

The bids for the State loan for the half million, for which proposals were opened yesterday, will not be named until July 1.

A TALE OF HARDSHIP.

HOW A LOYAL MAN ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

Capt. PARK, of the brig *L. T. Knight*, from Matanzas, arrived yesterday, reports among other vessels left in port was the bark *Gambria*, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now under British colors, ready for sea, waiting for a crew, her former one having left on account of changing the Southern Confederacy flag to the British.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

The Italian brig *Erichetta*, from Palermo, reports picking up a yawl containing two men, one of whom—FRANK SPEAR—reports: He left Savannah on the 8th inst. in a yawl, which we had been using as a fishing boat, being the only means that we had of escaping from there. Had some pretty rough weather on the first part of the passage; lost our water barrel overboard, and suffered considerably in consequence. Spoke three-masted schooner *Forest King*, (since arrived,) who refused to give us water. Was picked up on the 24th by the Italian brig *Erichetta*, from Palermo, and brought to this port.

Capt. FILIBERTI, of the Italian brig *Erichetta*, reports June 24, lat. 37° 27', lon. 71° 56', fell in with a yawl boat containing two men, who reported having ran away from Savannah to avoid being drafted by the Secessionists. They left on the 8th inst., and when picked up were destitute of provisions and water. The name of the other man is ROBERT F. BARTON.

The following is the statement of ROBERT F. BARTON, one of the men escaped from Savannah, and brought to this port by the Italian brig *Erichetta*:

"I was employed in the saw mills in Savannah, and work becoming dull I went into the shad-fishing business. When that was over, shipped on board the ship *Counsel*, of Savannah, as a seaman. The ship having hoisted British colors the crew were discharged, and an English crew shipped in their places. We were then threatened with being pressed into the rebel army, but escaped by fitting up our boat, and proceeded to sea, having some few articles of food and a barrel of water. This was on the 8th, and when four days out carried away the head of mast and put into Charleston to repair. There we procured a half peck of corn from the keeper of the Light-house, saying that we were bound to Wilmington, N. C. After repairing damages, we started again, and when off Hatteras, we struck on the reef, losing our barrel of water and damaging the provisions. We tried to get into Chesapeake Bay, but were blown off into the Gulf Stream. After being two days without water, we spoke the three-masted schooner *Forest King*, who refused to give us any water, saying they were short themselves, and filled away and left us. On the 24th, we fell in with the Italian brig *Erichetta*, Capt. FILIBERTI, from Palermo for New York, who humanely took us on board, and also insisted on hoisting our boat on board. Since then we have been treated in the kindest and most judicious manner."

The brig lays off the Battery, and the men are on board, sick and sore, and in need of assistance.

ARMY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Capt. PRINCE, of the First Infantry United States Regulars, has made a report to the War Department of his expedition to Liberty, Mo., which was so successful. It does not differ materially from the accounts published in the newspapers. The following regular troops participated in the engagement: Company C, First Cavalry, 68 men; Company C, same regiment, 70 men; Company C, Second Dragoons, 72 men, and some recruits of the Mounted Riflemen. A large number of horses and arms were captured.

The advance party detailed for commencing the organization of the Thirteenth Infantry United States Regular Army, have been dispatched to Jefferson City, Missouri. This regiment was added to the service before the order authorising the formation of those recently gazetted, was issued. It is to be commanded by Col. ERASMUS D. KEYS, of Maine, who has been Major in the gallant First Artillery—the corps in which ANDERSON, SLEMMER and HILL were trained.

The augmentation of the recruiting business on Governor's Island, which will doubtless be caused by the transfer of all troops hitherto enlisted in the Department of the West to this locality, must necessitate the construction of extra buildings. At present 500 soldiers are as many as can be comfortably housed on the Island, and the recent detachment of the Bedloe's Island garrison from its quarters, renders camps indispensable. Of course this measure can only be useful in Summer, as soldiers would not relish sleeping in tents with the thermometer at zero, and a foot of snow on the ground.

The Cincinnati gunboats *Economy* and *Mary Cooke* came down to that city on the 23d and took on board supplies for the army up the Kanawha. The *Conestoga* and *Lexington* left for New-Albany on the 24th. These vessels have crews hastily picked up, but who will probably be transferred to the regular Navy. The *Tyler* arrived at Louisville on the 25th, *en route* to Cairo.

Lieut. TYLER, the marine officer who was arrested some days ago for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is still in durance here, his case not having been decided by the authorities.

Capt. WARD, who was killed in the naval engagement in the waters of Virginia, was a native of Connecticut. He entered the Navy in the regular course on Inauguration Day, the 4th of March, 1823, and is credited with over twenty-five years' active service, of which sixteen years and three months were spent at sea. He was nearly thirteen years unemployed. Capt. WARD married Miss WHITTEMORE, daughter of the celebrated "card-machine WHITTEMORE," of New-York, and had four or five children by her. She left for a "pleasure tour" in Europe a short time before her husband's departure for his last cruise. The Captain had been, for a considerable period before his death, in command of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at Brooklyn, from which he was detailed on volunteering for more active service. He organized "the Chesapeake flotilla," consisting of four gunboats, himself commanding the *Thomas Freeborn*. Capt. WARD was fond of experimenting on war materials, and invented a gun-carriage, which he considered a valuable one.

The coal ships *Roman* and *Badger*, were commissioned yesterday at the Navy-yard. The *Roman's* officers are: Master, Acting Lieut. Commanding STODDARD; Master's Mates, SMITH and Lieut. WHITE. Those of the *Badger* are: Master, H. P. CARR; Master's Mates, SLIMMES and H. RENNEY. They left the wharf for Fort Monroe in the afternoon. Each carries a crew of 79 men.

The United States steam gunboat *Iroquois*, 6, late of the Mediterranean fleet, hauled into the stream alongside the dry dock, yesterday. The *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *North Carolina* and *Savannah* remain as last reported. The *Roanoke*, *Penguin*, *Albatross* and *Varina*, were off the Battery yesterday forenoon. The crew of the store-ship *Supply* were allowed on liberty and got some pocket money last evening.

The commanding officer of the Newport (Ky.) Barracks, has received orders to prepare quarters immediately for three thousand regulars, who will be sent on there in a few days. They will consist of one regiment of horse and two of foot soldiers.

THE THIRTIETH ALBANY REGIMENT.

The Thirtieth Albany Regiment, under command of Col. FRISBEY, arrived in the Hudson River Railroad cars at an early hour yesterday, and are now quartered in the Park Barracks. They will leave this evening for Washington.

THE ARREST OF MR. W. H. HURLBURT.

The following private letter, which has been kindly placed at our disposal, by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, gives some additional particulars of the arrest of Mr. W. H. HURLBURT:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

FRIEND: I have just learned that Mr. HURLBURT, one of the editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was arrested last Thursday, in Atlanta, Ga., and sent on to Richmond. He was requested to register his name at the hotel, and refused to do so, and then afterwards registered it as "Mr. HURLBURT, Bearer of Dispatches." Some investigations were made, when he represented that he was bearer of dispatches to the French Consul at Charleston, and defied them to open the package in his possession, which had the French seal on it. The package was say 12x6x4 inches. They telegraphed to the French Consul, who replied that he never received dispatches in that manner. HURLBURT was self-possessed, and fairly talked the investigating committee into believing his story. His brother-in-law, Mr. KERR and wife, came up on the train while the investigation was going on, but could say nothing in his defence. It was decided to send him with the package to Virginia, to JEFF. DAVIS. At Dalton, a regiment of soldiers, or some of them, wanted to hang him, and they had to take him off the train. It is supposed the package contains particulars in regard to forts, &c. He had a permit to travel.

DOES CAROLINA WANT A KING?

MR. RUSSELL'S SIXTH LETTER.

From the Charleston Courier, 20th.

This production of the illustrious narrator of battles has communicated much information to the people of South Carolina concerning themselves. Before that epistle was read in our gazettes we were ignorant that we were all monarchists, and that we were praying for deliverance from the yoke of republicanism, that we might enjoy the delights and pomps of a royal court. We knew that we were no longer of the old United States, that we had become citizens of a new Government, and that we were engaged in maintaining its honor and dignity; but we did not know that we were crying out for a king to rule over us.

When that letter was read each one asked the other if he had ever heard such sentiments expressed as are imputed to us in that composition, and the reply was invariably in the negative. If what Dr. RUSSELL states be true, then we are a commonwealth of deceivers and liars. We all hate the form of Government under which we are living, and for whose maintenance we are now fighting and suffering, and long to see a throne set up in our State and seated thereon a diademed and sceptered scion of Britain's royal stock, and yet each has kept the desire hid away in the dark recesses of his heart. Husbands have not revealed the secret to their wives, and friend has not breathed it into the ear of friend. If this be the case, we are a remarkable people, and though no one can admire us for honesty and truthfulness and sense, we cannot be praised too highly for secretiveness.

We were in this position when Dr. RUSSELL came along. The dangerous secret was burning in our bosoms, and when we heard of the distinguished presence, right glad were we to let the desire come up to our lips. All, of course, could not obtain access to the eminent writer, but many gentlemen saw his face and shook his hands, and unburthened their souls. From all quarters there came to his ears the echoes of the same voice. That voice said: "If we could only get one of the Royal race of England to rule over us, we should feel content."

These confessions satisfied Dr. RUSSELL that, "the admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry, is undisguised and apparently

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE FLEET OFF PENSACOLA.

WHAT THE NIAGARA IS DOING—DESIGNATION OF THE BLOCKADING FORCE—COL. BROWN'S PLAN—DEATH OF EX-COMMANDER INGRAHAM—CONTRABAND CHATTELS RECEIVED AND SET TO WORK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP "NIAGARA," OFF FORT PICKENS, Friday, June 14, 1861.

We arrived here, from Mobile, early on the morning of the 12th inst., having previously ordered the sloop *St. Louis*, Commander GIBSON, and the steamer *Huntsville*, Commander PRICE, to that port. The army steamer *Star of the South*, with cannon, stores, &c, for Fort Pickens, arrived on the 5th, and is still busy discharging these articles, but will finish this evening and sail for New-York to-morrow. The steamer *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN, arrived on the 4th, ten days from Boston, and the *Massachusetts* on the 8th, Commander SMITH commanding. The *South Carolina* has been dispatched with orders to institute a rigid blockade of Berwick Bay, from which place there is a railroad to New-Orleans, and the *Massachusetts* to the mouth of the Mississippi, to aid the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* in blockading that river. The steamers *Montgomery* Commander SHAW, and the *Mississippi*, Capt. MERVINE, are hourly expected, as they were both at Key West, coaling, on the 8th. The army steamer *Thos. Swan* arrived on the 13th. She is now discharging her cargo, consisting of rifled cannon, shot, shell, columbiads, &c. The frigate *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS, sails for Portsmouth, N. H, on the 16th, having received orders from the Navy Department to proceed to that port. The *Wyandotte* arrived from Key West on the 9th, bringing 200 regulars for Fort Pickens.

The Fort is still safe, and I think the time is gone by for Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG and his followers to make a successful attack upon it. A few evenings since, one of the officers of the Fort made a tour of inspection of BRAGG's batteries on the other side, crossing over in a small boat with muffled oars, and also visited the large dry dock sunk in the harbor, in which we supposed men were stationed and a battery erected. We are now satisfied that there is nothing of the kind, and that the only object BRAGG had in removing it, was to get it in a safe place, in case a bombardment was made in the Navy-yard. On the night of the 11th, seven spies were discovered on Santa Rosa Island, prowling about (perhaps after a few of our hogs and sheep, as we have 100 of the former and 50 of the latter on the Island.) Before they could be surrounded by the pickets, they made their escape.

The report that 2,000 of the rebel army have left here is confirmed. We ourselves saw the Louisiana Zouaves take their departure. They are evidently suffering very much for proper food, and are exasperated because BRAGG has not made an attack upon Fort Pickens long ago.

Col. BROWN has sent important dispatches to the Government, which were taken to Havana on the 6th inst. by the *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Commanding BALDWIN. We all know here what his plans are, but I do not feel at liberty to reveal them.

In less than twenty days, I think you may expect to hear of a very important move being made in this quarter. The rebels are no longer constructing batteries; whether they are out of cannon, or have them all complete, we do not know. Before leaving Mobile on Sunday, the 10th, the encampment (consisting of about 1,000 men) outside of Fort Morgan, struck their tents and vamosed. As yet we have not learned where they have gone—most likely to the North.

Capt. D. N. INGRAHAM, late of the United States Navy, died in Charleston a few days ago. We saw the notice of it in a New-Orleans paper.

The traitor, Ex Lieut. RENSHAW, moves up and down the bay daily, inside of Santa Rosa Island, in a large sceooner. He flies the secession bunting at the peak, and a wide blue flag at the main, indicating that he is the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel naval forces at Pensacola. He has tried to fit up the old steamer *Fulton*, but she is too rotten. I should not be surprised if Flag-officer MCKEAN soon put a stop to all communication between the Navy-yard and Pensacola. I have heard of such a rumor.

A regular mail will now be sent from New-York to Fort Pickens. This will include all letters for the squadron in the Gulf, as Col. BROWN is appointed Postmaster, and assumed the duties of his office yesterday upon opening the bag sent down in the *Thos. Swann*. Please give notice that all letters for this squadron should be addressed Fort Pickens Post-office, Fla., from whence they will be forwarded to the different ships. We shall remain here until the *Mississippi* arrives.

Both officers and men, of the army and navy, are well and in excellent spirits. All hands eager for a fight.

Our midshipmen—six in number—are very much hurt because the Department has seen fit to make acting appointments of lieutenants from civil life before they are promoted. It is not right; for these young officers all graduated with much credit at the Naval Academy in June last, and have now been over five years in the service. All of them are competent to perform the duty of lieutenants, and they should not be subjected to the mortification of serving under these officers of only a day's standing. I hope it will not be long so, as a finer set of young men never paced the quarter deck of a ship, and not one of them is less than *twenty years* of age. More anon.

P. S.—Our squadron in the Gulf now consists of 12 steamers and two sloops-of-war, and the following ports are effectually blockaded, viz.: New-Orleans, Galveston, Berwick Bay, Mobile, Pensacola and Apalachicola. In two weeks more all the smaller places will be hermetically sealed. The steamer *General Miramon*, (British,) allowed to enter Mobile to land her passengers, and get some coal and water, has not yet come out. It is an everlasting disgrace to John Bull's flag, and her Captain is a liar and a scoundrel. He signed a pledge, stating that he would immediately return and leave the coast, so soon as the above-mentioned articles were procured.

If she does come now her capture is certain. Her provisional register, signed by the British Consul at New-Orleans on 4th of May last, (as I told you before,) *is a forgery*, no doubt. She was also cleared at Havana by the British Consul. Some deep-handed game must have been played.

U. S. FLAG SHIP NIAGARA, OFF FORT PICKENS, 6 P. M., Monday, June 17, 1861.

Almost every night a negro or two escapes from the rebel ranks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens—some wish to come on board the ships. Last night one was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa Island. He says he had been there three weeks, living on berries and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself, was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated in the same way. All that now come will be kept and put to work. After this fellow had eaten a hearty meal in camp, he said, "Golly, if my bredren ober dere only knew dis, how quick dey would come." He says that "if he did not earn $20 a month for his master he whipped him severely. He could not do it, as there was no business going on, and concluded to make tracks. Provisions are becoming scarce, and very high—a poor man must either flee, or starve."

Our marines are encamped on Santa Rosa, abreast of our ship, and the rebels have erected another sand-bag battery on the main land, immediately abreast of them, at which place another secession flag floats. They raised it last night for the first time, in the presence of about a thousand of their number. Speeches were made on the occasion by some of their distinguished and damnable leaders.

Col. BROWN, I believe, has applied to the Government for six small gun-boats, mounting three rifled cannon each, for the purpose of going in and taking possession of the harbor. He has also asked for 4,000 additional troops. The officers under his command have all been promoted. They received the intelligence by the steamer *Thomas Swann*. There was great rejoicing among them.

By that steamer all hands received a great quantity of papers—for which we feel very much obliged to the Editors of the TIMES, *Herald* and *World*. You, at home, cannot imagine how glad we are to get reading material, especially the daily papers.

The steamer *Mississippi* is now three days overdue. Flag-officer MERVINE relieves Flag-officer MCKEAN, and we have seen in the papers of the 31st ult. that the latter is ordered to the command of the Chesapeake division. It has not yet arrived officially, but we hope it is true. This ship's battery would be much more efficient in the Chesapeake, knocking down sand batteries, than she can be any where in the Gulf; it consists of twelve 11-inch shell guns, and six 24-pound howitzers. Besides that, this ship has been 276 days at sea out of 365—the time we are now absent from the United States; and if we were in the Chesapeake it would be some consolation to have our mails daily, and have a hand in the bombardment of Norfolk. We were detailed for the Northern Division of the blockading squadron at first, and it was only an absolute necessity of the Department that we were ordered away from Charleston for the purpose of systematizing the squadron in the Gulf, and to intercept the arms from Belgium for the Montgomery Government, which were to leave Bath about the 1st of May for Mobile or New-Orleans. They have not yet arrived, but are now due; 50,000 stand are expected and anxiously looked for by the rebels "I would like to see them get 'em," wouldn't you? We may be on our way North when the *Mississippi* arrives.

It was all wrong raising the blockade at Charleston, but imperative orders *must* be obeyed. The Government is to blame for not sending a steamer in time to relieve us. SIONARA.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE FEDERAL FORCES IN PURSUIT OF THE FUGACIOUS GOVERNOR—THE VOYAGE UP THE MISSOURI—APPEARANCE OF BOONEVILLE—THE COLLISION IN COLE COUNTY—THE IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP CAMERON, BOONEVILLE, Mo., Friday, June 21, 1861.

I have succeeded finally in overhauling the main army, which is the next thing to overtaking Gov. JACKSON. Night before last we were all gladdened at Jefferson City, by the arrival of the *Sunshine* steamer from above, with authentic intelligence of the success of the Federal troops, which I wrote you from that point. That account I find to have been correct in all essential particulars. The *Sunshine* brought to Col. BOERNSTEIN an order from Gen. LYON for more troops. He decided to send up four hundred men, under command of Lieut.-Col. WHITE. As the *January*, which was to be the transport used, would leave early next morning, under advice of Col. BOERNSTEIN; I went on board the same evening in order to make the "sure thing;" and, on arising next morning, it afforded me great gratification to see that we had left Jefferson City far behind, and were making good headway up the "yellow river," whose green, silent shores shone out resplendent in the morning sun, and seemed, by their very silence, to rebuke the unnatural violence of intestine war.

In passing, it is only proper to say, that Lieut.-Col. WHITE is the officer on whom more immediately devolved the duty of quelling the insurrection in the State Penitentiary. His conduct in this affair has proved him to be a man uniting those virtues which make up the character of the true soldier. Courage, coolness and humanity marked every step he made and it was the prompt manner in which the gates were opened and his two companies thrown into the inclosure—in the face of five hundred insurgent criminals, maddened by the prospect of escape, and possessing desperation and physical strength far beyond the average—that quelled the *emeute*. Yet it was done without a shot fired by the soldiers; all the deaths having resulted from the guns of the guard.

The trip was as pleasant as it could well be made, under a heat like that of the tropics. The scenery of the Missouri never will bear much criticism; but June brings out more beauties and hides more deformities than any other season of the year. The dense and brilliant green of the forest, reaching, as it does, to the river's edge, forms a truly magnificent frame for a very dirty picture; and the ordinary "June rise,"—less high this year than usual—conceals an infinite number of sand-bars and snags, which, during low water, added greatly to the disfigurement of the stream. Sometimes, too, a mass of bold gray rocks rises up grandly from the water's edge, worn into a variety of shapes, and partially hidden by trees clinging to its crags and ivy creeping over its face, and altogether making a feature of the landscape on which the most critical eye must rest with pleasure. Sometimes, too, we have an incident to vary the monotony of the trip. A lone family, seeing the Stars and Stripes, shake out handkerchiefs from their humble cabin on the shore, and hurra for the brave fellows who come to restore order and maintain the Government; or the owner of a wood-yard at first objects to sell us his wood, because JACKSON's emissaries have told him that our object is to steal, and murder, and insult the women. When made to understand the real character and object of the troops, and that Government desires to pay for all it needs, his distrust vanishes at once, and he begins to see that he has been fooled by the men whom he had regarded as his friends.

The largest river town between Jefferson City and Booneville is Rocheport, situated on the north side of the river, about ten miles below the latter place. It is a town of some note—contains mills, churches, stores &c., and has properly been regarded as disaffected. As the *January* passed, first, we saw some women in the suburban houses waving a salute with handkerchiefs, which the boys answered by swinging their caps. Next, some darkies, who had congregated in a sort of out-house, hidden from the levee, waved some very dirty cloths in token of amity and good will. They evidently had a notion that they were in some way interested in the war. When we arrived opposite the levee, there was a crowd of men in every attitude of expectation and interest; but not the first individual manifested any sign of rejoicing at the prospect our expedition afforded of bringing to justice their neighbors who had rallied to the support of their rebellious Governor. Seeing no disposition to honor them with friendly notice, the troops, like well-bred gentlemen, refrained from any sign or word themselves, and we passed on in silence.

About 4 o'clock P. M., we swung round the north side of a wooded island, and came in sight of Booneville but a little distance before us. The town is situated on the north side of the river, on a series of bluffs, and presents to the eye a picturesque and agreeable appearance. Its streets are liberally garnished with trees, and its door-yards give to its houses an appearance of comfort and taste. The Fair Grounds occupy a moderately-wooded bluff at the lower end of the city, and include a circular inclosure close on the bank of the river, the wall of which is a wooden gallery, with seats and a roof, adding a most striking and graceful feature to the other beauties of the place. Besides the island below the city, another divides the channel of the river opposite the upper end, thus making the approach by steamboat difficult, and giving it advantages for defence against any attack by water. The ground opposite is a wide, rich bottom, affording no facilities for erecting batteries with a view to playing on the town. Gen. LYON avoided all these difficulties by landing his men *below* the city, and marching right upon it, without giving the enemy time to replant their guns or reform their ranks to meet this unexpected plan of attack.

Here, at last, I found Gen. LYON and COL. BLAIR, and the whole command, except a thousand men, who had left the evening before under command of Capt. TOTTEN for Syracuse, 24 miles southwest, to capture Gov. JACKSON, who was reported there in force. I will here say that the column has not yet been reported; but I presume they did not secure the person of the agile Governor, from the fact that I have certain information that JACKSON was *last night* at Florence, ten miles west of Syracuse, with five hundred men, and keeping up their courage by assurances that the ubiquitous MCCULLOCH is at Springfield with *fifteen thousand* men, marching to the relief of his *confrères* in this region!

Gen. LYON is waiting here for advices. He wants *to move*, but cannot yet tell where to go. The movements up the river and in the south are all shrouded yet in darkness. This cannot last long; and with information an advance will come with the promptness which marks all his movements. He has six steamers at command, besides several ferry-boats, and can go with the necessary force wherever he may choose.

We have reliable reports of a collision at a point two and a half miles east of Cole Camp, in Benton County, 60 miles southwest of this place. I wrote you that Col. COOK, a local Union leader, had organized there a force of about one thousand Home Guards. He had gathered about seven hundred of these at the point above mentioned; disposing of about half his force in a barn and the balance in a grove to the east of it. They were mostly unarmed, and were gathered in self-defence, expecting arms from the Government. On Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, while asleep, they were attacked by four hundred Secessionists from Warsaw and vicinity, under command of one RAINWATER, and routed with the loss of twenty-five killed, and 72 wounded, some of whom will die. The rebels stole upon them through the woods, evading the picket guards, and taking them utterly by surprise. Col. Cook is reported as having fled at once, but the Home Guards rallied about 11 o'clock, and finally drove out the enemy and regained their camp. At 3 o'clock five hundred had reassembled, and they felt able to retain their position. The loss of the Secessionists is not certainly known; three corpses were found in one spot, and it took eight wagons to convey the wounded.

The fitness of Col. COOK for the command is quite doubtful. While his force had few guns, those, even, were all piled outside the barn, and could not be touched till too late. The want of ammunition is very severe, the whole force having but a keg and a half of powder.

Gov. JACKSON is still burning bridges. Night before last, he had that destroyed across the Lamine, one of the best west of Jefferson City.

The principal organizations of Home Guards throughout the State, I find to be composed mostly of Germans. This is because the issue has been so distinctly marked between them and the Pro-Slavery Party, *that they are compelled* to organize in self-defence. But, *aside from the Germans*, who are a large element of the population, a majority of the citizens of the State, I am satisfied, are for the Union, and will rally as fast as they can get arms. The secession strength is arming the small politicians and the rabble. The prominent politicians and the property holders are mainly loyal.

In Florence, a town thirty-five miles from here—where JACKSON now is—the Union flag was raised and has been kept flying mainly by the exertions and through the courage of a *woman*. Instances are not very rare of devoted loyalty on the part of the fair sex. In Florence, the Union feeling has finally resulted in the organization of a Home Guard of one hundred and fifty men.

In this place, the Union feeling is reported largely in the ascendant. The Home Guard is now one hundred and fifty strong—all Germans—and in possession of Government arms. They will admit Americans with caution, for fear of getting arms in the wrong hands.

This morning, the First Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, Col. BATES, arrived on the north bank of the river, and were brought over about noon on the *Louisiana* and *White Cloud*. They had a difficult and devious march, of which I will give an account in my next—but are in good heart, and anxious for a sight of an enemy that will not run till they have been whipped.

CAMP CAMERON, BOONEVILLE, MO., Saturday, June 22, 1861.

The First Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Col. J. F. BATES, Lieut-Col. Wm. H. MERRITT, Maj. ASBURY B. PORTER, left Keokuk, in accordance with orders, on the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. A large concourse of citizens had assembled to witness their departure, which took place amidst the most emphatic demonstrations of enthusiasm and good will. They arrived at Hannibal at one o'clock A. M., and went immediately into camp on shore. Col. BATES left at once for Hudson, the junction of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads, with six companies, leaving Lieut. Col. MERRITT at Hannibal, with the remaining four companies. The next morning, however, all were ordered forward. The bridge at Palmyra being in danger from secession incendiaries, Capt. COOK's Company (K) was left there as a guard. In the same way Capt. GOTTSCHALK's Company (H) was left at Shelbina to guard the dépôt. On arriving at Hudson, Capt MAHANNA's Company (B) was sent back four miles to protect a bridge, and the balance of the regiment went into camp. During the night the picket-guards were driven in by one hundred mounted rebel scouts, but the troops immediately rallied, and drove back the assailants. On the next day, Lieut.-Col. MERRITT returned to Hannibal in charge of a notorious Secessionist, who had been arrested—one Col. BARVIER—and on his return, brought with him all the companies which had been placed at different points, with a view to an immediate movement.

The entire regiment left Hudson for Booneville, *via* North Missouri Railroad on Tuesday morning. At every point on the road they saw scouting parties who invariably fled at their approach. One mile south of Bunker Hill, they found a gallows and portions of the uniform of a United States soldier, which, with papers discovered in the pockets, indicated that he had been hung there and the body afterwards removed.

The regiment left the North Missouri Railroad at Renick, and continued their journey in ox wagons. At every village which they passed, guards were stationed about the place to protect the citizens against any possible license on the part of individual soldiers. Several instances occurred of fugitive negroes applying to the officers for protection; but in all cases they were refused any aid. At the last encampment, near Fayette, it was afterwards known that five hundred armed Secessionists were close at hand, concealed, awaiting their departure before continuing their march to Lexington, where the rebels are now concentrating all their force in this part of the State.

The march from Renick to Booneville occupied three days. The weather was intensely hot, but the troops would seem to have been well cared for, and appear to be in good heart. As they came over in the steamers, the cheers exchanged between them and the Missouri boys were tumultuous and cordial in the extreme.

We have news from Syracuse, from Capt. TOTTEN's command. He did not have the luck to find JACKSON or any enemy, and will return to-day. News from above show a concentration of secession forces at Lexington—about 3,000 at present—with cannon. The foundry there is also said to be casting cannon. Several thousand United States troops are reported in Kansas and Kansas City, ready to move. Some action will soon be had.

Lieut.-Col. WHITE returns to-day to Jefferson City, if he does not go further, with the troops which he brought up.

I send a copy of a paper issued by the Iowa boys at Hudson while waiting there. J. M. W.

THE PAWNEE.

THE AFFAIR AT MATHIAS POINT—VALOR OF THE CHIVALRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE, MATHIAS POINT, Va., Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

A detachment of fifty sailors and marines, in charge of Lieuts. CHAPLIN and BLUE, landed from this vessel this morning to assist Capts. WOODBURY and PALMER, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, in making a reconnoissance of Mathias Point. Several vessels have been fired upon here since the *Pawnee's* visit of June 5, and, although only muskets have been used, it was thought that batteries were being erected.

Before the party landed, a number of Secessionists in gray jackets, armed with muskets, were seen on the bank, which rises abruptly from the water. A few shells from the *Pawnee* dispersed them in great haste over the hills beyond GRIMES' house, (which has been previously reported as a rendezvous for secession scouts.) The party, in following around the shore, protected by the ship's guns, came upon a secession scouting party, led by two mounted officers. Our men charged them vigorously. The cavaliers dismounted and took to the bushes with their men, leaving the horses in the hands of the sailors. Beyond this heavy undergrowth, the Engineer officers discovered the secession camp, in a meadow about a mile inland. They estimate their number at about 600, of which about 150 are mounted. A negro man came to the beach and reported that 100 or 200 men constantly patrol this point, and fire upon all vessels that come within musket range. No signs of batteries were found.

A few shells were thrown into GRIMES' house, now deserted, and into the ravines and thickets beyond, unearthing the scouting parties, who scampered through the fields and skulked along the fences very actively. Some 15-second shells were thrown along the bank, in direction of the camp, but we could not see with what effect. Only one man was hurt on our side. THOMAS WILLIAMS, seaman, was struck on the left wrist with a shot from one of the horsemen's revolvers. The wound was slight. The sailors swam the horses off, and hoisted them on board, and are greatly delighted with their pets. They have been presented to the two army officers, with the hope that they may do good service against their former masters. One, a fine *roan*, will be named *Rowan*, after our gallant commander, and the other *Pawnee* for the steamer.

The gun practice of the ship is excellent, under the efficient drill of Capt. ROWAN, who is one of our best ordnance officers, and Lieuts. LOWRY, CHAPLIN and BLUE. The *Pawnee* has been guarding the Potomac from Indian Head to Mathias Point, since the action at Aquia Creek, on June 1, and doing very laborious service night and day, in boarding vessels and destroying smuggling craft, which constantly ply with provisions between the two shores. It is beginning to tell rather heavily on the men, who, from drinking the river water and living on *salt grub*, during this hot weather, (they have had no fresh meat or vegetables now for four weeks,) are suffering a good deal with sickness. They are cheerful and hearty fellows, though, and the sick jumped to their quarters, at daylight this morning, as promptly as the well.

P. S.—The "chattel" above mentioned has just come off to the ship, and reports that several shells exploded in the camp, and the Spartan Grays, Capt. JUDSON SIDNOR, and Potomac Rifles, with Major ROBT. MAYO, F. F. V., commanding in-chief, put out with speed. The roan horse belonged to Major MAYO. "NAVY."

FROM THE CAMP NEAR BALTIMORE.

MINOR EVENTS—THE SCENERY AND THE PEOPLE—THE SOUTHERN IDEA—SUPPLIES—PURSUIT OF TOBACCO UNDER DIFFICULTIES—IMPORTANT RUMOR.

CAMP BROOKLYN, NEAR BALTIMORE, Monday, June 24, 1861.

Seated under an ancient sycamore, listening to the distant murmur of a waterfall, which serves as a running accompaniment to the ebb and flow of conversation around me, it is hard to imagine myself near the clash of resounding arms. Yet here we surely are, and in spite of fervent prayers to the contrary, here we shall remain until some sovereign edict straps on the knapsacks that now are pillows. Our final departure from Annapolis for Baltimore was wholly unexpected. We had been promised for weeks an opportunity of revisiting on an enlarged scale the belligerent district, to arrest prominent Secessionists, recapture ships, munitions of war, and in fact cover ourselves generally with glory. But as we were ready to start, the order was countermanded, and the fiat went forth that sent us hither. It was to be deplored in more senses than one, for, combined with the comforts of our garrison-life, (positive luxuries, rather, compared with the present position,) there was the excitement of an occasional remunerative dash into the enemy's region. But now, alas! how changed. No cool retreat to groves or spacious rooms after the present limping drills, or spasmodically-marched parades, up and down a dozen hills; but in their place, a clayey soil encampment, on the brow of a hill, where the sun beats down regally, making each man a receiving and distributing reservoir of caloric, undisturbed by a single tree! Sand everywhere. In our eyes, shoes, heads and rations, clothing rapidly losing their adhesive power; and above and beyond all, a general lack of confidence, where perfect reliance should always rest. I do not grumble—am not descended from that stock—yet it is hardly just that you, our relations and friends, should rest under the impression that the money which has been poured out as from an inexhaustable well, places us in the comparative comfort which it was destined to do. Gross mismanagement exists somewhere, and it would be well if those who bade us "God speed" should look into the matter at once. Everything that an experienced and humane commander could do, our *Captain* has done, and men do not underrate the devotion to their interests that has been displayed in refusing generally-accepted comforts belonging to rank, because "My boys have to lie on wet ground." Yet, in other quarters, consideration for those who were willing to sacrifice comfort for a principle died some time ago, and was buried to slow music. Let it pass. Good cometh out of evil; and it is a satisfaction to know that India-rubber is digestible, or if not in some instances, nature, in the absence of hospital stores, will cure (or kill.) Besides, how can great moral truisms be inculcated, unless practically taught? And, by the lack of the lordly $11 a month, we refer at once to the old truth, "Man wants but little here below," and the boys, with improper adjectives, insist that they won't "want that little long!" Let us be paid, and we will have our shirts washed like honest gentlemen! Give us an occasional relief from the arduous jaw drill, and if we cannot "command success we will deserve it." In this hasty organization of an army, errors and deficiencies must necessarily occur, but we ought not to grow gray in their continuance. The Thirteenth of Brooklyn have shown of what mettle they are made; their alacrity to face danger has been commented upon, and when their time has expired you will not find a complete roll list of them among the "Home Guards." But is it not well to have a contented and happy band of Union soldiers when it takes so little to satisfy them? Let us hope with the Southern Senator, "That when we look back into futurity, things will never remain as they used fur to be." In concluding this subject, let me say that the general tone of feeling among enemies and friends is embodied in the remark made by the lady of a farm-house near the stream where we are allowed to bathe. Said she, "I have had trouble with the other regiments; they break into my garden, and annoy me in various ways; but the Thirteenth behave like gentlemen!"

It is a beautiful sight at nightfall, when the shadows are closing around, to watch the gradual illumination of the different camps. Like the Palace of Aladdin, they spring out of the outer darkness into bright and sudden suggestiveness to the disloyal. On the summit of "Mount Clair," opposite us, stands one of those old mansions, where the fancy and imagination runs riot in picturing the stately lords and lovely ladies that sauntered down the terraced slope with all the dignity and grace that clothed a hundred years ago. I unearthed an old landmark, who had outlived the past generation, and his history of the revelry and joyousness of the "Carroll" days was a poem of the olden time. How it has all gone to decay, and the tramp of armed men echo where the stately minuet held carnival of yore. In Annapolis there hangs a painting in the room where WASHINGTON delivered up his commission, commemorative of that event. Among the figures in the foreground are those of CHAS. CARROLL, of Carrollton, and his two beautiful daughters. One of these ladies survived the rest of that group, and, as the vanguard of the Northern Army entered Annapolis, she passed to the home of those great and noble hearts. Baltimore seems nearly equally divided between the two parties. One corner, and you run on earnest Union men, who are anxious to submerge you, like CLARENCE, in a butt of liquor; the next—and a scowl floats athwart your appreciation, that meets with instant response. Business houses have no scruple in holding up the pleasant certainty of a complete annihilation of all Northern troops, and the stories of cannon reaching miles through the South are rifled magnificently if the cannon are not. Occasionally you fall in with one of those courteous Chesterfields, who introduce themselves as rebels and traitors, but "have no reason to forget that they are gentlemen;" hope sincerely that you will go back home, but in case you do not see fit to go, will be unpleasantly necessitated to shoot you, and conclude by inviting you to dine with them, until, probably, the time arrives in which to shoot. The great hinge upon which the hopes of the South swing is the stereotyped fact that meets you everywhere: "We are gentlemen, and you must own that your troops, taken as a whole, are of the poorest class. We fight for our firesides, but, with a few exceptions, your men were forced to accept one of two alternatives—fight or starve. God help you Northerners of the better class!" And He will help us all, we hope.

Through the kindness of Mr. LILLIENTHAL, the tobacconist, and others, we have been well supplied with tobacco, and every one knows that the abominable nuisance grows into a necessity. Let a man who has been in the habitual use of the weed for many years, be deprived of it but for a day, and I question whether he would not run or faint at the sight of an enemy. As an instance of the pursuit of tobacco under difficulties, while we were located at Annapolis, some few of the company swam across the Severn, and as one of them emerged, like Leander, he was petrified by the question of an anxious sentry, whose face indicated the intense desire surging through his soul—"Have you got any tobacco?" This, to a naked man, was more than brilliant. We have been fired upon so frequently from the adjacent woods that it has ceased to be a novelty. In fact our boys feel slighted if such mark of attention is omitted. It is rumored amongst us that we are to be presented by a grateful and appreciative country with a new pair of pantaloons. I hope it may be true, for there is an objectionable similarity in their general expression (connected slightly with these short jackets, I would modestly mention) that might annoy our friends when we return. Where we shall go next, is a question. Rumors of every description pervade the camp, but one thing is pretty certain if the masses that are drawing near to each other come into collision, we shall have a share of work. Be assured of one thing that inaction is the only state in which the Thirteenth rebel—action they covet. But I have already transgressed the limits of forbearance, since you can hardly afford to chronicle all the minor affairs and events of camp life, and I close by earnestly desiring Mr. JOHN C. FORCE to prepare for our return, for do we not know J. C. F.! and are we not known by that jovial Heathen God? E. M. B.,

Company G, Capt. THORNE, N. Y. S. M.

FROM KENTUCKY.

GLAD TIDINGS FROM KENTUCKY—ANOTHER GLORIOUS UNION VICTORY—ITS GREAT SIGNIFICANCE—NO MORE CONTRABAND TO THE ENEMIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 24, 1861.

Enough returns have come in to indicate another grand Union triumph in old Kentucky—a clear Union majority of about 50,000 for members of the Congress of the United States. I infer that the official Union majorities will be, in round numbers, something like as follows: For MALLORY, 8.500; WADSWORTH, 8,000; HARDING, 6,000; GRIDER, 6,000; WICKLIFFE, 5,000; JACKSON, 5,000; MENZIES, 4,500; DUNLAP, 4,500; CRITTENDEN, 2,500. TRIMBLE may have beaten BURNETT three or four hundred, or *vice versa*. The run in the First District has been close, but I incline to think TRIMBLE has won.

Considering all the circumstances and her most peculiar situation, Kentucky has done again quite nobly. Her people are not yet terrified nor seduced. By a majority of 45,000 to 50,000, or over, they reaffirm their determination to adhere to the Union, the Constitution, and the Government, and never to league with or recognize the rattlesnake concern of JEFF. DAVIS.

Banded with the actual 25,000 Union majority of East Tennessee, and with the loyal people of West, Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, the 100,000 unconditional Unionists of Kentucky, if thoroughly organized and armed, will hold their own and help their Union neighbors, especially of East Tennessee, to do likewise. The firmness and the mutual coöperation of the *bona fide* Union-men in these States, and their encouragement and equipment by the Government, will go far everywhere to demoralize, confound and dissolve the Secession Party, and to bring about throughout the South a manifest popular reaction for the Union.

The vote of the 20th of June reassures me of the stability and common sense of the people of Kentucky. They again proclaim their conviction that the only hope of restoring peace lies in restoring the Union and putting an end to secession; that recognition of "the Confederate States" would not insure peace for sixty days with the United States or among themselves; that everlasting civil war, anarchy, military despotism and eventual subjugation by and partition among the crowned heads of Europe will be the fate of this country, if JEFF. DAVIS be suffered to destroy its unity. The people of Kentucky are bound up in the whole Union. They can never recognize any other banner than the banner of the American Union, of the whole Union, of the Union forever. They reëcho a recent sentiment of their venerable CRITTENDEN—they are "*for the Union, now and forever, without ifs or ands or conditions of any sort.*" They expect their representatives in Congress to do their duty, to stand to their posts, and act out this noble, national sentiment. And my present impression is they will, on the 5th of August, elect unconditional Unionists to their Legislature, which meets on the 2d of September.

Kentucky is evidenely an inseparable member of the United States. She wants none other than men of the ANDREW JOHNSON stamp to speak and to act for her in Washington and in Frankfort. This, I take it, is her popular desire and conviction, or her popular tendency. Let it be carried out! Let no Kentuckian dare attempt to desert, betray, disgrace, and ruin his own State!

Surveyor COTTON enforces the embargo upon contraband articles on and after to-day. This is as it should be. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad should no longer be made instrumental for the overthrow of the best Government in the world. The prevalent feeling here is that if Surveyor COTTON cannot enforce his authority peaceably, he will have to do it forcibly; that the loyal City of Louisville has been disgraced long enough by certain Judas-like merchants who, in return for "LINCOLN's gold," have very materially aided and comforted the traitors whose success would blast forever the prosperity and peace of Kentucky and of Louisville; that Louisville owes it to herself, Kentucky owes it to herself, to refuse and cut off all trade with the rebels who treat her as an alien enemy. Our people's temporary loss will prove their eternal gain. If their Government is destroyed, they are ruined for all time. They are bound to do something, and suffer something, in order to thwart and rout their enemies, and the enemies of their Government. PONTIAC.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Acting-Governor MCGILL of Washington Territory, has issued the following proclamation, calling for the organization of the militia:

Whereas, The President of the United States has issued his proclamation stating that the laws of the United States have been, and are now opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, and therefore calling for the militia of the several States;

Now, therefore, deeming it expedient that the military of the Territory of Washington should be placed in readiness to meet any requisition from the President of the United States or the Governor of this Territory to aid in "maintaining the laws and integrity of the National Union," I do hereby call upon all the citizens of this Territory capable of bearing arms and liable to military duty, to report immediately to the Adjutant-General of the Territory, and proceed at once to organize themselves into companies, and elect their own officers, in the manner prescribed by the Act of January 26, 1855, and the amendatory Act of February 4, 1858, to organize the militia.

The organization of each company will be immediately reported to Adjutant-General FRANK MATTHIAS, at Seattle, W. T., and through him to the Governor, when the commissions will issue to the officers elected.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this 10th day of May, 1861, and of the Independence the Eighty-fifth.

HENRY M. MCGILL,
Acting Governor Washington Territory.

JEFFERSON TERRITORY.

GOV. STEELE, late head of the Provisional Government of Jefferson Territory, has issued the following proclamation:

By virtue of the authority in me vested, I, R. W. STEELE, Governor of the Territory of Jefferson under the Provisional Government, and in and by virtue of my election by a majority of the people of the then called Government of the people of the Mining Region, unrecognized by the General Government, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, on the east and at the centre thereof, and placing our confidence in that "overruling Providence" that has, for so long a period of time, steadied us as an American people, through so many difficulties by foes seen and unseen, I therefore issue this my proclamation, in view of the arrival of Gov. WM. HALPIN, and other officers of the United States, whom I recognize as being duly in authority. I deem it but obligatory upon me, by virtue of my office, to yield unto "Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," and I hereby command and direct that all officers holding commissions under me, especially all Judges, Justices of the Peace, &c., shall surrender the same, and from this date shall abstain from exercising the duties of all offices they may have held under me by virtue of said commissions; and further I advise and recommend to all law and order-loving citizens to submit to the laws of the United States, and restrain themselves from deeds of violence which so long have made our PECULIAR POSITION almost a byeword in the eyes of the civilized world. Again I advise my follow citizens, who know me "so long and so well," to yield obedience to the laws of the United States, and do it by attending to your proper and legitimate avocations, whether agricultural or mining.

By the Governor, R. W. STEELE, Governor.

L. L. BOWEN, Acting Secretary of the Territory of Jefferson.

Done at Denver this 6th day of June, A. D. 1861.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PRIVATEERS.

The Boston *Journal*, of June 17, says:

"We are informed by a gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 9th inst., that the report that Capt. JOSEPH LEACH, of Portsmouth, N. H., was master of one of the New-Orleans privateers, is entirely without foundation. Capt. LEACH was formerly in command of the tow-boat *Webb*, whose owners recently placed her under the English flag, but he left her when that change was made. Another master was obtained, but the vessel has not been engaged in privateering. Her last trip before the blockade was to Havana for arms, which she landed at New-Orleans. Capt. LEACH remains at the South, but we are assured is not engaged in any privateering enterprise. In consequence of the false report concerning Capt. LEACH, his mother, a few days since, in her distress of mind, destroyed her own life—a melancholy consequence of an unfounded report. There were but three privateers at New-Orleans when our informant left, viz: the *Music*, the *Ivy* and the *Calhoun*. They are all owned by Northern men. The *Music* is commanded by Capt STEPHEN MCCLELLAN, of Thomaston, Me.; the *Calhoun* by Capt. WILSON, formerly of the *Minnie Schiffer*; and the *Ivy* by Capt. PHILLIPS, a Northern man. Their piratical career is now closed by the blockade."

THE BLOCKADE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 16th says:

"Flour has fallen a dollar and a half a barrel, and fresh beef is lower than it has been for ten years; thanks to LINCOLN's blockade. Keep it up for some time, most noble Gorilla. It is just what we residents and cant-get-aways have been wanting for some years. The effects of this blockade have been beneficial in many respects. We rejoice, especially, in its operation upon those heartless speculators who sought to forestall our market by buying up all the provisions in the city, and holding them for a big rise. The villainy was laid before the Governor, and steps were about to be taken to correct it by summary action on the part of the authorities or the people, when most seasonably and kindly POOR came with the *Brooklyn* and saved us all this trouble, by blockading the mouth of the river. Thus, all export being stopped, both up and down the river, we have an abundance of everything that is produced between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, and the Gulf of Mexico. The effect on Texas cattle is particularly interesting. Large droves of these cattle have hitherto been driven northward into Missouri, and even into Illinois; and even those which were sent hither had to compete with the better conditioned cattle of the West. Hence the supply was comparatively small. But now, having no other market, and being without competition, the Texans are all driving their cattle to New Orleans, not only supplying this market at very reasonable rates—cheaper, in fact, than the rates in the Northern cities—but furnishing enough to send to the river towns, as far as Memphis. No less than two hundred head of these cattle were sent in that direction a few days ago. It is established now, beyond all doubt or uncertainty, that the yield of corn will far exceed the demands of the South, and new flour will be in the market in a few days in the greatest abundance. We may have less hog meat than we have hitherto had, but whether that will prove a loss or inconvenience remains to be proved."

LIEUT. TOMPKINS.

The following handbill is posted in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house:

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—GREAT REWARD TO PATRIOTISM AND VALOR.

Five hundred dollars reward will be paid to any man whatsoever, who shall deliver to the Headquarters of the Virginia army, or to any regular recruiting commissioned officer, the head of one TOMPKINS, of the vandal ruffians under old ABE LINCOLN; or any one of his troop, that entered the town of Fairfax, one hundred dollars will be paid for his head. By order of the universal consent.

"GEN. SCOTT'S PLAN."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, though reluctant to do so, to find fault, through your columns, with what is said with great probability to be Gen. SCOTT's plan for crushing out the great rebellion. I must confess that it strikes me as trifling with the serious business of restoring peace to the country. Instead of settling our difficulties by the sword, Gen. SCOTT proposes to do it by *entirely sacrificing the commercial interests of the country North and South*. In other words, the soldiers in the field are merely to *prevent hostilities*, but in the meantime, they are to consume the material wealth of the people, the victory to be finally accorded to the side which is capable of holding out the longest in this strange and unnatural campaign. If such is really to be the struggle, then why not avoid this useless waste of treasure, by at once coming to an ignoble compromise; for a victory obtained on Gen. SCOTT's plan would be a mere temporary cessation of hostilities between the North and the South, to be resumed again when the combatants recovered from mutual exhaustion. The fact that the rebels do not attack us is evidence that they feel it would be unsafe to do so; then why not vigorously drive the rebels from Virginia, and by destroying their prestige, if not at once end the war, at least let the people see that its end is not far distant. It is lamentable, indeed, that the delusion of the "sacred soil of Virginia" paralyzes the North and West. When are we to get clear, in our national councils, of the demoralizing effects of "Southern influence" and Southern rottenness to the Constitution and Union of our country? X. Y. Z.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement Exercises—Alumni Meeting—Junior Orations—Honorary Degrees

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

The annual commencement of this ancient and prosperous institution was held to-day. The usual preliminary exercises commenced yesterday, at 11 A. M., with the annual oration before the literary societies, by Rev. WILLIAM CATTEL, of Harrisburgh, Penn. His subject was the utilitarian and epicurean doctrine of morals, which he vigorously exposed and denounced.

In the afternoon the usual reunions of the Literary Societies were held. These were followed by the Alumni meeting, which was held in the chapel, J. P. JACKSON, Esq., of Newark, presiding. This was quite an advance upon the previous Alumni meetings at this college, and shows that they have grown here, as in so many institutions, to be the most interesting feature of Commencement. The *impromptu* sparkle of wit and eloquence, of mingled pathos and joviality, of patriotism and piety, in recalling memories of past scenes in Nassau Hall, and of the illustrious men who have made this small village a name and a power throughout this country and in Europe, was unceasing. Rev. T. L. CUYLER's speech was one of the happiest delivered. The speeches of Messrs. CHESTER, EDGAR, JACKSON, BAIRD, and DURYEA, were also gems which contributed to brighten the occasion, and make it memorable.

The orations of the Junior Class were delivered in the evening. The crowd was excessive. The orations were creditable.

A noteworthy feature of all the exercises was the thundering applause with which the students honored every expression of devotion to our Government and Union, and of abhorrence of secession and rebellion. That national, conservative spirit which frowns on all sectionalism and disunion, for which Princeton has ever been distinguished, was never so intense as at this moment.

The Graduating Class numbered eighty-one.

The College has lost a considerable number of students, in consequence of our national troubles—not much larger, however, than its increase during the last three years. As many at the North, otherwise disposed to send their sons to Princeton, have heretofore withheld them on account of their fears of the influence of the large body of Southern students here, it is presumed that all losses caused by the present national turmoils will soon be more than compensated.

The Trustees voted to increase the Summer vacation by one week, so that the next session begins August 15.

Dr. MOFFAT, recently transferred to the Theological Seminary, will still continue his able lectures in the College.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. MILO J. HICKOK, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Rev. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, of Philadelphia; Rev. THEOPHILUS WYLIE, of Indiana; Rev. —— MCCAIE, of Scotland.

FROM CANADA.

Five British Regiments and Two General Officers Going to Canada—Prince Alfred on his Travels—The General Elections, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

The rumor which has been for some time in circulation, that five regiments were coming to Canada, is now confirmed. Gen. WILLIAMS, of Kars, the Commander of the Forces, telegraphed to Quebec this morning that they are the Fifteenth, the Thirty-sixth, the Forty-seventh, the Ninety-sixth, and the Fourth Rifles. Two general officers are coming out, Gen. Sir C. STRAUBENZEE, of Chinese fame, and Gen. SHIRLEY, who commanded a brigade in the Crimea. What the intention is I know not. Probably Great Britain wishes to be prepared, by land as sea, against demonstrations from your side of the line, for I cannot believe that any weight is attached by the Home Government to the declarations of our Opposition Party that, if certain constitutional evils of which they complain are not remedied, they will "look to Washington" for relief.

Prince ALFRED is traveling very quietly through the country. He has visited Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, and has gone from Prescott straight through to Niagara Falls. Nobody pays him any particular attention, as the desire of the Queen is respected that his *incognito* should be preserved. The Governor-General, Sir ED. HEAD, is making himself additionally unpopular by the way in which he nervously avoids allowing the Prince to come in contact with the people he (Sir EDMUND) both governs and despises.

The general elections are progressing fast. In Lower Canada they will all be favorable to the Ministry, and it seems likely they will gain several seats in Upper Canada, too. The cry of "disloyalty" raised against the Opposition, is telling considerably.

The Great Bethel Affair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There still seems to be much misapprehension as to the affair at Great Bethel. All talk of masked batteries is fancy. The batteries were supposed to exist, and it was intended to surprise them in advance to prevent any such, where the batteries were before we attacked. The rencontre between our own forces stopped that, and Gen. PIERCE deeming it best to continue the original purpose essayed, and did not deem it best to press the attack.

That is the sum and substance of the whole affair, and the masked battery business is quite fanciful. Had the original plan been carried out, the result might have been different.

AN OFFICER OF ONE OF THE REGIMENTS ENGAGED.

The Pirates of the Savannah.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Evening Post* says:

"By the courtesy of Captain FAUNCE one of our reporters went on board and had an interview with the prisoners.

The officers were on the deck aft, sitting inside of a temporary shelter formed from a mainsail, and were 'having a good time.' They were unconfined. The crew were on the starboard side of the upper deck, sitting on a long bench by the side of the wheelhouse. They were all handcuffed, but wore no other irons."

Thousands of men are grossly outraged in feeling, as we are, on reading this, and ask what right has Capt. FAUNCE, or any other officer of the Government, to treat with such consideration men whom the President declared would be considered *pirates?*

What! are the *officers* of an acknowledged piratical vessel, captured in the very act of preying upon our commerce, to be invited to the quarter-deck of an American man-of-war, and furnished with the materials, (we may suppose it to be ice-water, whisky, and segars,) and *there* allowed to have a "good time," while the less guilty, because less intelligent crew, were handcuffed forward? The public would deem a reverse of this treatment more proper.

The quarter-deck of an American man-of-war is expected to be occupied only by gentlemen, who are men of honor, and faithful alike to their flag and their country. And it certainly is not therefore a place where officers or civilians of gentlemanly instincts and patriotic principles must meet as equals men charged with the crimes which these men are—treason (taken in arms against their country) and piracy—for whatever positions in society they may have held heretofore, they discarded honor when they became traitors, and sunk the gentleman when they took to piracy.

In no other Navy the world over, Christian or heathen, would an act so insulting to other officers, so demoralizing to the crew, and so reckless of public opinion, fail to bring a swift and severe rebuke. Will it in ours?

LAW REPORTS.

The Sickles Brigade—A Company desires to go Home.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Joseph H. Reynolds vs. Daniel E. Sickles.—This was a motion to discharge upon *habeas corpus* upwards of forty men, members of the Excelsior Brigade, on the ground of their being illegally restrained of their liberty. The application is made by the relator, who it is alleged is the captain of one of the disbanded companies.

It was moved, on the part of D. E. Sickles, to dismiss the writ, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court, however, decided the case by dismissing the writ and granting a new one, returnable to-day.

Mr. Rankin for the motion; J. H. Coleman opposed.

Decision in the Williamsburgh Ferry Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Ingraham.

Winans et al. vs. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company.—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, is now decided by the Court as follows: We think the plaintiffs have no right, as against the Ferry Company, to call them to an account, and to claim from them a division of the profits of the ferry. The remedy, if any, is by the grantees of the franchise against them as trespassers. The right of any lessee to transfer to others his interest without the consent of the Common Council is denied. Whether such an action could be maintained by such assignees, without such consent, is not clear. Such consent is necessary to vest any *legal* right in the assignee. The judgment is affirmed with costs.

Insanity Pleaded to Invalidate a Contract.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Eliphalet Lyon vs. Richard Dudgeon.—This was an action to dissolve a partnership formerly existing between the parties to the action, made, as alledged, 1st January, 1859. The plaintiff claims that for $5 000 he purchased of the defendant a one-half interest in the business of the manufacture and sale of "Dudgeon's hydraulic jacks and punches." It was also alleged that the plaintiff took possession of the business, and conducted it for a time. The defendant answers that at the time of making and signing such contract, as the plaintiff well knew, he was insane and unable to transact any business. The defendant avers that he was so deranged in his mind and careless in his business that he consented to make such a contract, when he could have sold the half interest for $20,000.

The Court, however, concluded, after hearing the case, that although the defendant was not in a very good business condition, he was in such a condition of sanity as to make a valid contract. Judgment was given to the plaintiff, the Court suggesting that a remedy still remained to the defendant in an action to set aside the contract of assignment of the half interest of his business for an insufficient consideration, the same, if such was the case, having been made when he was incompetent to bind himself by agreements.

Platt, Gerard and Bulkley for plaintiff; John H. Graff and John Graham for defendant.

Purchase by Metes and Bounds—Defective title pleaded for answer in a Foreclosure Suit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Ingraham.

Laurence Burke, respondent, vs. Theodore P. Nichols, appellant.—This was an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage given to the grantor by the grantee, for the balance of purchase money. The appellant opposes the foreclosure solely on the ground that a house on the lot which the respondent conveyed by metes and bounds, (and which is not referred to in the deed,) projected over the lot, and in and upon an adjoining lot, fourteen inches; and that a fence, which respondent thought belonged to the lot he purchased, stood some four feet six inches beyond the easterly bounds of the lot in question, and actually belonged to some other party. The respondent takes the ground that when a mortgagor is in quiet possession under a deed from the mortgagee, with covenant of seizure and of warrants, he cannot resist a foreclosure upon the ground that the title conveyed is bad or defective; he must pay the mortgage debt and take his remedy on the covenants, should he be disturbed in his possession. Decision reserved.

C. Patterson for respondent; G. P. Androus for appellants.

Is it too late after Judgment to move to vacate an Order of Arrest—A Witness at Fortress Monroe.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Louis Planer, &c. vs. John A. Bouibard. The defendant, who resides in Brooklyn, was arrested in February last by the Sheriff of this county, and gave bail. Judgment was taken by default, and execution issued against his property, and returned unsatisfied. Execution was then issued against the defendant's person, whereupon, being notified by his bail, he was placed in Eldridge-street Jail, and is still in confinement. Motion was now made to vacate the order of arrest, on the ground that the defendant was brought within the jurisdiction of this Court, and within the bailiwick of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, as alleged, by trick and device. This device, as it is termed, was based upon the allegation that one Louis Lange went to defendant in Brooklyn, and invited him to New-York to purchase some cheap clothing in Spring-street, giving the defendant a card which contained the address of one Nicholas Kuerr, with whom Lange boarded. Defendant accordingly visited the house of Kuerr, and Lange, as alleged, procured the attendance of the plaintiff, who was soon after followed by a Deputy Sheriff, by whom defendant was arrested.

Lange is now in the Steuben Regiment at Fortress Monroe, and his affidavit cannot be procured.

Objection to the motion was raised, that it should have been made before judgment, and that not having been then made, it is now too late. Decision was reserved.

James J. Rogers for motion; Clegg & Semler opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Ingraham.

Reid vs. The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Burr vs. Syms.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hitchcock et al. vs. Bliss.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Irving Bank vs. Wetherald.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Brady vs. The Little Miami Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Williams vs. Long et als.—Judgment reversed, and new-trial ordered conditionally.

Schubuck vs. Harteau.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Gerard et al. vs. Prouts.—Judgment reversed and case sent back to referee. Costs to abide event.

Wilkets vs. Vonandenburgh et al.—Order reversed; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend, on payment of costs.

Abendroth et al. vs. Dinsmore.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Crowen vs. Bowers.—Order affirmed with costs.

Tayler vs. Perring et al.—Judgment reversed and case sent back to Referee.

Fay vs. O'Neil.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Scott et al vs. Pilkington, et als.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jerome vs. Sedgwick.—Judgment should be affirmed.

Buckingham vs. Androus.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide events.

Randall vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Morse vs. Remington.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Kohn vs. Rosenblatt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Hicks vs. Newcomb.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Steinhard vs. Boker.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Sturgis et al vs. Bloomer.—The judgment is affirmed with costs.

Holmes vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed.

Smith vs. Irving.—Judgment affirmed.

Smith et al. vs. Irving.—New trial ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 28, 1861.

$18,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cu.	84⅛	5	Erie Railroad	23
2,000	U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	78	800	Harlem Railroad	9⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	37¾	30	Mich. Cen. R.	43
16,000	do	38	100	do.....b4	44
1,000	do	38¼	50	do	44
20,000	N. C. St. 6s. s10	50	250	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k	27½
2,000	do	50¼	120	Harlem R. Pref.	24
44,000	Missouri St. 6s.	38⅛	100	do	24⅛
4,000	do	38⅝	50	do	24¼
25,000	do.....b60	38¾	200	do	24⅜
3,000	La. State 6s	54	1050	Gal. & Chic. R.	61
500	do	53	50	do.....b10	61
5,000	do.....s15	53½	25	do	60¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	78	100	do.....s10	60⅝
150	Ill. Cen. R. Sp s30.	66	100	do.....s30	60½
300	do.....c	66½	150	do.....s10	60¾
10	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	66¾	200	do.....b4	61
50	do	67	600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24⅛
50	do.....s30	67	1000	do.....s10	24⅜
50	do.....s5	67	100	do.....b60	24⅜
100	do	67⅛	100	do.....b60	24⅛
10	N. Y. Central R.	73⅞	75	do	24¼
685	do	74	200	do	24⅜
150	do.....b30	74	50	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. 12d.	35¼
150	do.....s60	73⅞	50	do.....s30	35¼
50	do.....s10	73¾	50	do	35⅛
100	do.....s30	73¾	150	do	35⅜
100	do.....s5	73⅞	50	do.....s10	35⅜
100	do.....s10	73⅞	11	Am. Ex. Bank	75
100	do.....bnwk	74			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68. Cou	90	$1,000	Han. & St. Jos. R. 1st M. Lots of 500	32
1,000	U. S. 6s, '71. Cou	79	1,000	D., L. & W. R. 1st M.	96
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	85½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	24½
1,000	do	85¼	200	do.....s30	24⅛
2,000	do	85	5	Park Bank	86
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	84¾	50	Pac. M. S. Co...s30	67½
2,000	U. S. 6s '67	85½	100	N. Y. Central R.	74
1,000	Trea. 12 ℘ c. N.	102	70	Harlem R.	9¾
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	38¼	100	do	9⅞
2,000	Missouri St. 6s.	38½	500	do.....b30	10
15,000	do	38⅝	100	Mich. Central R.	44
3,000	Va. State 6s	42¼	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	61
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	56½	100	do.....s60	60¼
2,000	N. Car. State 6s	50	50	do.....s30	60¾
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	79½	400	do	61¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76.	100½	200	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. s60	35¼
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	104			

FRIDAY, June 28—P. M.

The direction of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day is to higher prices on the Railway shares, backed by an increasing interest in Federal and State Stocks. The orders for the latter are on a liberal scale, and at advancing rates. The Government credit attracts more decided and favorable attention as the meeting of Congress draws near. The Federal Stocks are nearly or quite 1 ℘ cent. higher than earlier in the week, and even moderate orders at the Exchange Board are difficult of execution, except at an advance on previous sales. The stiffness to-day is attributable, in part, to the intimation that Secretary CHASE will take ground in his recommendations to Congress against any further heavy sacrifices on the Funded Stock of the Government, believing in the alternative employment, for a year or two, of Convertible Treasury paper, at a partially higher rate of interest, but at its par value, instead of 15 or 20 ℘ cent. discount. The prices paid for Tennessees, Missouris, Virginias and Georgias, are ½@1 ℘ cent. higher than yesterday. For the New-York Sevens, new Stock, 103¾@104 ℘ cent. has been paid. Ohio 6 ℘ cents. of 1860 are 1@2 ℘ cent. better than last week, and Indiana 5 ℘ cents. are held for 78@80 ℘ cent. The New-Jersey War Loan 6 ℘ cent. has been awarded to bidders within the State at 100@101 ℘ cent.

On the Railway Shares a lively interest was manifested at both sessions of the Board, and the advance is both general and decided. New-York Central, since the heavy sales made on Wednesday, on the occurrence to the Treasurer of the Company, is up to 1@1½ ℘ cent., and most of the cash sales to day were made at 74 ℘ cent., closing 73¾ after the Second Board. The sellers' options were put out at from 73¾@73⅞ ℘ cent., 10 to 60 days. The recovery in Harlem continues, and 24½ ℘ cent. for the Preferred shares, and 9¾ ℘ cent. for the common shares, was paid to day, against 20½ and 8¾ respectively a few days ago. The financial difficulty which is supposed to have produced the recent heavy fall, is now said to be in a fair way of adjustment. On this subject we have just received the following note from the President of the Company, Mr. ALLAN CAMPBELL:

"Some erroneous statements having appeared in the newspapers in reference to the condition of the Harlem Railroad Company, and particularly in regard to an issue of new bonds, I deem it proper to make a statement of facts.

Since the year 1857, some of the unsecured bonds of the Company have matured, the amount now due and to become due within the next five years being $200,000. To take up these bonds, and to protect all parties in interest, the Board of Directors have decided to issue new bonds of the Company to the amount of $500,000, secured by a mortgage upon the road, rolling stock, and all the real estate lying north of Forty-second street. This will be a fourth mortgage.

A considerable amount of City property between Forty-second street and Forty-fourth streets, and not included in prior mortgages, is covered by the new mortgage. The bonds thus to be issued are to be exchanged *at par* for the over due bonds, so that there will be no increase of the debt, the operation being merely to substitute ten years' bonds for those already due. The remainder of the issue will be appropriated to secure the small floating debt, and to the extension of the City track through Madison-avenue. The terms of the new mortgage are similar to those of the third mortgage. There is no assignment to Trustees. Three Trustees are named, as is usual in railroad mortgages, for the protection of the mortgage security.

No arrearages of interest remain unpaid on the bonds of this Company. The interest on all the bonds, secured and unsecured, has been fully and punctually paid, and the road for the past three years has earned, and now earns, sufficient to pay its expenses, and the interest on all its debt; but it is utterly impossible for the Company to pay the principal of the unsecured bonds.

Though the gross receipts may be somewhat diminished as compared with the past year, in consequence of the existing war, yet the good condition of the track and rolling stock allows the expenses to be decreased, so that the net revenue will probably not be impaired. When the present Board took possession of the road in 1857, the track and rolling stock were very much out of repair, and large outlays have been made in renewing them; being now in good condition, a more moderate expenditure will keep them up.

In authorizing the new issue of mortgage bonds to take up those which have become due, the Board has deemed that the interests of all parties would be best secured and protected."

The Western Shares were nearly all 1 ℘ cent. higher than yesterday, with considerable animation in the bidding. Galena rose at one time to 61¼ ℘ cent. cash, closing 61 ℘ cent. Toledo was done at 24½; Michigan Central closed 43¾@44; Michigan Guaranteed, 27½ sales; Rock Island, 35¼@½ ℘ cent.; and Illinois Central 67 cash sales on the Street, closing 66½@66¾. In the afternoon Pacific Mail rose to 67½@¾ ℘ cent., and for Panama 104 ℘ cent. was bid. The general market late in the afternoon was a fraction weaker in prices. New-York Central 73¾@⅞ ℘ cent.

The Exchange Market for Saturday's Mail is firm at 105¾@106 ℘ cent. for Bankers' bills on London, and 104½@105½ for the various grades of Merchant bills. The selection of the latter is not so large as it has been of late, and the market, without showing an active demand, is somewhat stiffer in rates all round. In Money affairs, we hear of further accumulations of Gold Coin in Bank, because of the daily free returns from the Mint, to which the recent importations of English Bullion was sent for recoinage. A large amount of this Bullion remains to be passed through this process, and some of the Banks are making a fair interest by advancing to the Bullion Brokers on their Assay certificates.

It is intimated from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury in his forthcoming report to Congress, will suggest the employment of convertible Treasury paper, of say two years' date, to bear 7.30 ℘ cent. per annum, equal to two cents the day on the $100, or 20 cents on the $1,000 per day, of the denominations of $50 and upwards. The convenience for the calculation of interest would make this rate every way desirable for popular investment and circulation, while affording the holders a more liberal usance for his money than he is accustomed to receive for its temporary employment in Government Securities. During the Mexican War, Mr. Secretary WALKER floated a very large amount of Treasury paper bearing only one half the proposed rate, say 3.65 ℘ cent. per annum, or one cent ℘ day on the $100. Another intimation from Washington is that the alternative of a large Funded Loan, bearing 6@7 ℘ cent., and the interest made payable in Europe, if desired, may be adopted. We believe now, as we have expressed the belief all through the recent negotiations of Mr. CHASE, that the popular preference is most decidedly for a Treasury paper convertible into Funded Stock. The opinion has also been ventured that the direct employment of such paper in the disbursements of the Government, as in the Mexican War, might have been earlier adopted in the present emergency, with a liberal saving by way of interest and discount to the Treasury, and without harm to the public credit. But whatever may have been the inclination or judgment of Mr. CHASE on the subject, his deference to the advice of certain of his moneyed friends in this City seemed to forbid the adoption of this course exclusively in the absence of instructions from Congress, though partially adopted in dealing with the public contractors.

The State of Ohio has promptly placed in this City the money required to pay the 1st of July interest on her Public Debt. It will be borne in mind that all dues on this account not applied for at the State Agency in New-York, No 25 William-street, by the 15th July, will be returned to Columbus, to be disbursed on the application of stockholders, from the State Treasury direct.

The July interest on the County debt of St. Louis County, Missouri, has been deposited with the Bank of Commerce.

The East River Savings Bank advertise the usual semi-annual dividend to depositors at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $500, and 5 ℘ cent. per annum on deposits over $500.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of June:

Third week, 1861	$31,464
Third week, 1860	25,848
Increase	$5,616

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Company the third week in June were:

Third week, 1861	$19,865
Third week, 1860	28,319
Decrease	$8,484

We learn that the July interest on the bonds of the State of Kentucky will be paid at the Bank of America on the 1st of July, with the accustomed punctuality of that loyal Commonwealth.

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week in June:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$13,606	$31,124	Increase	$17,517
Passengers	6,082	6,311	Increase	229
Mails, &c.	1,000	1,100	Increase	100
Total	$20,688	$38,535		$17,846

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the same week were:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$4,807	$7,748
Freight	8,620	9,422
Sundries	815	819
Total	$14,242	$17,989

The Albany *Journal*, of yesterday, says of the case of Mr. WILSON, late Treasurer of the New-York Central Road:

"GILBERT L. WILSON still survives. He was partially conscious this morning—recognizing and conversing with friends who stood around him. It is scarcely possible that he can recover. Not the shadow of a suspicion rests upon his character. His accounts, as Treasurer of the Central Railroad, are right in every particular."

The London *Times* says of an American invention in boat building by steam machinery:

"A company is about to be introduced for the application of the patents of Mr. NATHAN THOMPSON, an American engineer, for boat-building by steam machinery. This machinery is suitable for the construction of boats of every size and mould, and durability and safety are attained from the uniformity and perfection of the various fittings, while the saving in time and labor is extraordinary. The inventor has published testimonials from a large number of the principal persons in the United Kingdom connected with navigation and the working of elaborate constructive establishments, and these are all of the most unequivocal character as regards the value of the system both in a national and commercial sense. 'A cutter 30 feet in length can,' it is said, 'be constructed and delivered perfect in every respect within a few hours after the order is received for it,' and the Master Shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard, who was appointed by the Admiralty to examine and report on the method, has fully corroborated the opinions expressed by other authorities. The revolution which it is likely to create will, it is believed, be analogous to that effected in other departments of labor by the sewing machine, and the contrivances which have of late years multiplied the production of clocks and watches. In our Colonies and distant territories, where so much of the progress of each settlement depends upon the facilities for river and coast navigation, its advantages are likely also to be of especial importance."

The Park Bank maintains its rate of half-yearly dividends, notwithstanding the dull times. The Bank will pay 4 ℘ cent. to the stockholders on and after July 1.

The Harmony Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$2,440,947	$929,908	$227,719
Thrown on market	2,079,674	892,137	207,671
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	52,883,468	48,521,281	29,814,455
Thrown on market	52,933,147	48,639,877	28,253,000

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	94	$34,570	196	$77,555	158	$39,740
Mf. of Cot'n	30	9,466	53	6,605	71	13,408
Mf. of Silk	121	49,319	44	28,228	29	29,911
Mf. of Flax	22	4,301	4	1,425	73	15,217
Miscellan's	49	10,279	26	5,971	80	1,360
Total	316	$107,935	323	$119,784	417	$99,636
		119,784				107,935

Total entered....$227,719 Total marketed....$207,571

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for Currency and Specie to-day:

	Discount.
New England and East Jersey	¼@—
New-York State	⅜@—
Philadelphia	¼@—
Baltimore	¼@—⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	2¼@2½
Interior Maryland	3 @—
West Jersey	⅜@—
Virginia	20 @—
North Carolina	20 @—
South Carolina	25 @—
Georgia	25 @—
Mobile	25 @—
Tennessee	20 @—
Ohio, and State Bank of Indiana	1 @1¼
Missouri	20 @—
Illinois and Wisconsin	60 @70
New-Orleans	20 @—
Michigan	1 @—
Canada	¾@—
Indiana, Free	4 @—
Kentucky	4 @—

SPECIE—SILVER.

Mexican Dollars	1 03@—	Guilders	39@—
Spanish Dollars	1 08@—	English Silver	4 60@4 80
Five Franc Pieces	94@—	Species	1 06@—
French Crowns	1 08@—	Old Am Half Dols.	1 02@—
German Crowns	1 06@—	Old Am Quar Dol.	1 01@—
Prussian Thalers	70@—	Span. Silver ¼s	1 19@—

GOLD.

Victoria Sovereigns	4 87@—	Ten Guild Pieces	3 96@—
Old Sovereigns	4 80@—	Span. Doubloons	16 00@—
Twenty Francs	3 81@—	Pat. Doubloons	15 40@—
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 83@—	Gold, Am. Old	.5 ℘ c. prem.

Mr. JAMES A HUSBAND has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Assorting House for State Currency, at Albany, and Mr. SAMUEL MOFFAT is the Acting Superintendent until further notice.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 78¾; Reading Railroad 16⅛; Morris Canal 38; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 19,624 bbls. Flour, 214 bbls. Corn Meal, 164,780 bushels Wheat, 39,500 bushels Corn, 11,076 bushels Oats, 208 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,162 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day, 50 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 68¾ for Pearls ℘ 100℔s.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made at 28¾c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in to day, sales having been reported of only 200 bags Maracaibo, 70 bags Laguayra and 30 bags triage do., on private terms, with 150 bags Rio at 12¾c.@13¾c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—The demand has been very limited for all descriptions at previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at buoyant prices. We quote: Middling Upland at 14¾c.@14⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Transactions have been restricted, and prices unsettled.

FRUIT—An improved demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $1 70@$1 75, and Bunch at $1 10@$1 20 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The principal inquiry to-day was from shippers, and for extra State Flour, prices of which were quoted firm. Other kinds were freely offered at reduced and irregular rates, yet the demand was limited. Sales have been made of 18,250 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $4 05@$4 20; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 55@$4 90, mainly at $4 60@$4 65; Superfine Western at $3 90@$4 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 40@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5 00; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 00@$5 15 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 05	@$4 20
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 30	@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@ 5 80
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is very dull, and prices are unsettled. Sales 1,050 bbls., at $5 55@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c. and $6 30@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 40@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $2 90@$3 70 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed to day, and holders have been obliged to reduce prices materially. The principal purchases have been made for export, and these at very low rates. The reported sales comprised 251,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, $1 03@$1 06; White Western $1 20@$1 37½, chiefly at $1 20@$1 25; Red Western, $1 08@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 10; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 83c@$1 03; Northwestern Club, at 94c.@98c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 73c.@97c.; White Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 50 ℘ bush. Corn is in light supply and moderate request, at uniform rates; sales reach 63,000 bushels at 44c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 51c.@52½c. for Western Yellow: 52c.@52½c. for Western White, and 51c.@52c. for Northern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 68c.@69c. for Northern 66c for Canadian, and 63c.@65c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 28c.@30c., Western, at 28c.@30c., and State at 30½c.@31½c. ℘ bushel.

Breadstuff Trade of Chicago, week ending June 25, 1861.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls.	24,207	47,510
Wheat, bushels	394,173	321,316
Corn, bushels	520,347	269,316
Oats, bushels	46,316	48,000
Rye, bushels	20,583	44,591
Barley, bushels	6,873	6,710

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 25.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	562,832	216,834	190,249
Wheat, bush	4,633,680	1,734,105	1,311,968
Corn, bush	8,031,017	7,808,433	2,377,716
Oats, bush	467,287	559,225	327,570
Rye, bush	194,754	61,533	24,874
Barley, bush	300,953	189,816	114,246

"The weather during the past week," the Chicago *Tribune*, June 26, remarks, "has been warm and dry, and quite favorable to the growth of both wheat and corn. In the southern part of this State they have commenced to harvest Winter wheat. This crop is reported to be excellent—the best that has been known for three or four years past. With regard to the Spring crops, the reports are on the whole favorable. In some sections in the central part of this State the wheat has been damaged by rust; but from Iowa, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin the reports are glowing. The corn, though backward on account of the late Spring, is thriving well, and, with a favorable Summer, there is not much danger."

HAY—North River continues in slack request to-day at 35c.@45c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for at rising prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 15c.@25c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been inactive, and generally nominal in price.

LEAD—No important movements transpired to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been less sought after, yet has been quoted at from 81c @ 82½c. ℘ gallon. Resin has been in lively request, including Common at $2 31¼@$2 37½ ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Light sales of all descriptions have been made, at essentially unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and prices have been depressed. Sales 545 bbls., including Mess, at $14 43¾@$14 50, and Prime at $9 75@$10 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is less sought after; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., 8¼c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef is inactive, at $10 25@$11 75 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at from 7½c.@12½c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly, 3c @7c. ℘ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, June 26, says: "The demand for Provisions has been extremely light, and the market was decidedly heavier, all articles being obtainable upon easier terms. Mess Pork sold to the extent of 600 bbls at $13 50, and 200 hhds. Bacon, in lots, rates kept private, but understood to be a shade below 4¾c., 6¼c. and 7¼c., as it has been offered to some extent at these rates, without buyers. Bulk meat has not been inquired for, and prices ruled nominal; it can be bought at 3¾c.@5¼c., and Lard is offered at 8c.@8¼c., but there is no demand. It should be stated, however, that notwithstanding this depression, there is not much of any article offering, and as regards Mess Pork, the best brands are held at $14. Those who are able to hold are disposed to do so, rather than sell at the present prices, anticipating an improvement. Flour has ruled dull, and the demand limited, but toward the close, owing to a light supply, there was more inquiry. Prices have not changed, superfine being held all the week at $4 25@$4 30; Extra at $4 50@$4 60, and family at $4 70@$5 25, the latter for extra white wheat. The rapid and steady decline in New York the last three days, were it not for the light supply, would have had a marked influence upon this market; as it is, however, the influence is very light. Yesterday $4 10@$4 15 were offered for good country superfine, but it was held at $4 25. Low grade superfine, in part made of reground middlings, has been sold at $4 15. The imports and exports show a further reduction of stock."

RICE—Sales 85 tierces at $5 50@$6 per 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile, part at 10c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand has improved and prices have favored sellers slightly. The reported sales amount to 1,700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@5¾c., but including Porto Rico at 5¼c.@6c., and 117 boxes Havana at 5¼c.@6¼c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—The demand has been fair for desirable lots at very full rates for Blacks, and rising prices for Greens.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 ℔s. 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 1,100 bbls., at 15½c.@15¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day at firmer rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d.; and by a foreign vessel, 2s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7¾@8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ℘ bushel; Cotton ¼d.@5-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ 310 ℔s. Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s. Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℘ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Bristol, Flour (1,400 bbls.) at 2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl., Wheat (13,500 bushels) in ship's bags, at 8½d. ℘ bushel. For Cork, for orders, a bark, with Wheat (20,000 bushels,) at 10d., or if to one port direct, 9d. ℘ bushel. For Havre, Wheat in ship's bags, 16c. ℘ bushel; and a brig, with Oil from New-Bedford at 2½c ℘ gallon. For Antwerp, Flour (500 bbls.) at 2s 9d. ℘ bbl.; and Wheat, (10,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 9d. ℘ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 1
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M. 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn,
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
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A. Bruehl, Washington.
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For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.—A public sale of 44 colts and fillies, sired by Hermes, Nero, G. M. Patchen, New-Jersey, Imported Bedouin, and other stallions of repute, will take place at Bordentown, N. J., on TUESDAY next, July 2, 1861, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without regard to weather. Terms cash, in bankable funds. The stock can be seen at any time, and every information given by the owners. A. MAILLIARD, H. BECKETT.

Trains leave New-York for Bordentown, at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SALE—A WAGON, WITH TOP, FOR ONE or two seats, in good order, the owner having no further use; cheap. Can be seen at No. 129 West 11th-st., near 6th av.

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FLAGS AND BUNTING.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of American Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants, &c., made up in a superior manner, from the best bunting at about old prices, with an assortment of Bunting by late arrivals, for sale by WM. AYMAR & CO., No. 50 South-st.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, OF NEWARK, N. J., will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Flag raising at the Church THIS AFTERNOON. At 4 o'clock an interesting letter from Rev. Mr. INSKIP, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, will be read by Mr. Heston. Addresses by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., and Rev. NEWTON HESTON, and others.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5th av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

PREACHING TO THE SOLDIERS.—REV. JOHN HARVEY, of Central New York, will preach to the Anderson Zouaves, in the grove at Staten Bay five miles from Jersey City, on SUNDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. Preaching in the large tent on Union square at 3 P. M.; also in the EVENING, by Rev. J. HARVEY. The public are invited to attend.

HO! TO THE LAND SHADOWING WITH Wings.—Isaiah 18th chap. *Invasion of the United States by the combined Powers of Europe, and fulfillment of the 38th and 39th chapters of Ezekiel.*—Preaching on the above subject by Elder BARTHOLOMEW BUSSIER, from Philadelphia, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH ST., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS D. D., Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Friends and strangers are invited.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 3 P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in Trenor Hall, corner Broadway and 32d st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at 10½ A. M., on *The War*, and in the EVENING will give his second Sermon of the course, subject—*The Position of the North*, to commence at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY meets EVERY SABBATH, at the Historical Library, corner 2d av. and 11th st., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Rev. W. B. COOK, of Newburg, will preach TO-MORROW, morning and evening. Strangers are always provided with seats.

FLAG RAISING IN BROOKLYN, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt. Addresses will be delivered by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., Rev. NEWTON HESTON, and others. An interesting letter from the Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment will be read.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

EAST WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—SUNDAY, June 30, service throughout the day. Preaching by the Pastor MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hour. Love Feast in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats. The regular quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service to-morrow.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, AND THE EXISTING WAR AS RELATED TO IT.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Sermon in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP BURGESS, of Maine will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON; service at 4 o'clock. Strangers provided with seats.

REV. T. MASSDEN, OF THE M. E. CHURCH, will preach in the Mission Church of the Pilgrims, corner of 24th-st. and 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The public are invited to hear this minister.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—CORNER of 15th-st. and Union-square.—TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING at 7¾ o'clock EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., will speak on *The Rights and Duties of the Government in the Present Crisis.*

BEERMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts; entrance on 50th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. THOMPSON, D. D., and at 7¾ P. M. by CHAUNCY SHAFFER. Sabbath-School at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Between 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER (D. V.) will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are made welcome.

OUR NATIONAL LIBERTY.—REV. DR. THOMPSON will preach TO MORROW EVENING in the Brooklyn Tabernacle Church, on the *Cost of our Liberty and the price of keeping it—with special reference to Emancipation.* Services to commence 7¾ o'clock.

THE TIMES OF THE GENTILES ARE fulfilled and the great day of the world's doom has commenced. So declares God's messenger, who will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings 163 Bowery. Seats free. Will you hear him?

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Avenue B. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. JAMES O. RODGERS, and at 7¾ o'clock by Rev. FRANK DE HASS. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR—FIFtieth st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Rev. CHARLES PURVIANCE, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. Rev. H. D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, June 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE SOLEMN RITE OF CONFIRMATION will be administered (D. V.) TO-MORROW EVENING, by Bishop POTTER, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near New Canal-st. All are welcome.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Public services at 10½ A. M. TO-MORROW. The evening services will be omitted until further notice.

REV. FREDERICK W. GRAVES, PASTOR elect of the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7¾ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. HENRY BELDEN, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

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White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
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White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
Gold Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 50
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IMMENSE CHOICE
In fancy French China Dinner Sets, at $40 and upward, and all at less than
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Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	1 50
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

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Silver-plated Tea and Coffee Sets, 6 pieces	15 00
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Silver plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 50

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Rothermel's "Picture for the Times," and Musical Soiree.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the Times gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of any great importance occurred at the Capital yesterday. A number of our regiments have been paid off, which has been the cause of some little excitement at Washington, but Gen. Mansfield has ordered a strict investigation of the matter with a view of punishing the offenders. Our army is moving quietly but steadily into Virginia. Secretary Cameron sees no one but those high in authority. He is busy preparing official reports having connection with the War Department. The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a plan to enable the country to raise the necessary funds to carry on the war. It is talked of to establish a National Bank, with a capital of one hundred millions for a basis; no notes less than ten dollars to be issued. The Navy Department is busily engaged in increasing our naval forces, so as to enable us to establish a thorough blockade. Thirteen men, belonging to Col. Wallace's Indiana Regiment, when on a reconnoitering excursion, fell in with a party of the enemy, near Cumberland; after some skirmishing, they killed twenty-three of the rebels, only one on our side was hurt. A man named P. McQuillan, of Charleston, S. C., who is suspected of having purchased arms for the traitors, has been arrested by the authorities. A number of practical measures of legislation are being prepared for the opening of Congress. Martial law has not, as yet, been thoroughly established in Baltimore.

On Thursday a fight occurred at Mathias Point, wherein a United States Navy officer, Capt. Ward, of twenty-six years standing, was mortally wounded. About forty men started in cutters for Mathias Point; after landing they erected a battery composed of about 250 sand bags, and were about returning to the *Freeborn*, which accompanied them, for cannon, when the Confederate troops, who had been concealed in a thick wood suddenly made their appearance and fired upon them. The Federal party immediately made a hasty retreat, several of the men jumping into the water to swim to the *Freeborn*. Capt. Ward protected the retreat as much as possible; in taking the place of of a gunner who had been wounded, he was shot in the breast, and died soon afterwards. Several seamen were also wounded; the flag carried was completely riddled with bullets. Capt. Ward's body was taken to Washington, and will be sent on North. It is stated that the enemy at Mathias Point are at least a thousand strong.

By an arrival of a schooner at Boston, we learn that the Spaniards have taken possession, on the 30th May, of Fort Independence. It is situated about fourteen miles from Cape Haytien. Fears are entertained of further invasion.

The Commanding Officer of the Newport (Ky.) Barracks has received orders to prepare quarters for three thousand regulars. They will be immediately sent on, and will consist of one regiment of horse and two regiments of infantry.

Col. Baker's First California Regiment, 1,200 strong, took leave of their quarters at Fort Schuyler yesterday, and passed through this City on their way to the seat of war. The regiment made a very fine appearance and elicited warm applause from citizens and friends as they marched through Fourteenth-street and Broadway. They embarked for Philadelphia by a special train from Jersey City.

The Mozart Regiment was reviewed yesterday at Yonkers by the Union Defence Committee, and addressed by Mayor Wood, M. H. Grinnell, Judge Pierpont, Prosper M. Wetmore. The regiment will leave for the seat of war shortly.

Three New-Jersey regiments left yesterday for Washington. The First Regiment, which has enlisted for the war, started at 8 o'clock A. M. The Second and Third Regiments followed immediately after, by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

A petition has been quietly circulating in this City for some weeks, with a view of influencing a solution of the national difficulties by compromise or a peaceable separation. It had received several hundred signatures, when a statement was given at Police Head-quarters by some of the signers, who repented of their act, that they had attached their names under a misapprehension of the true character of the petition, and Superintendent Kennedy was implored to search for the paper, and afford the misguided individuals an opportunity to erase their names. Their wishes were complied with, and the detectives yesterday seized the document at a broker's office in Wall-street. It is now in possession of the Superintendent of Police.

Hon. Frank P. Blair was serenaded last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, and made a speech upon the war. An immense concourse greeted his appearance, and cheered his remarks enthusiastically. He declared most emphatically for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed all compromises with the traitors except at the mouth of the cannon.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, Capt. Joseph H. Reynolds, on behalf of his company in one of the regiments of the Sickles Brigade, made application for their discharge from the service on *habeas corpus*. Their complaint was, that they were, against their will, detained, and without the authority of law. The writ was dismissed, and a new one issued, returnable to-day.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered its decision in the Williamsburgh Ferry case, reported in the Times of Friday, affirming the judgment of the Court below.

The Stock Market was firm and active yesterday. The Government credit advanced 1 per cent, on the intimation that Secretary Chase will recommend Congress not to submit to any heavy discount on the further issues of Funded Stock, while Treasury paper can be employed at par. New-York Central rose to 74 per cent., closing 73¾@⅞, and Galena and Chicago, Illinois Central, and other Western Shares advanced ½@1 per cent.

The transactions in breadstuffs, yesterday, were extensive, but at materially reduced prices for Flour and Wheat, especially the latter. Cotton was in moderate request, at buoyant rates. Resin, Sugars and Whisky were more active. A very limited business was reported in Provisions, Metals, Hay, Hides, Leather, Molasses, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Tar, Turpentine, Seeds and Spices. The principal kinds of Fruit attracted more attention. Teas, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair demand. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier, and rates were firmer.

Is Washington out of Danger?

We have taken occasion to show the strong probability that the rebels muster in Virginia a force exceeding 75,000 men; all well armed and well proportioned in the particulars of infantry, cavalry and artillery. These troops are commanded, not by impromptu brigadiers, but by men who have seen active military service, and have acquired not only experience, but such distinction as secures them the thorough confidence of their men; and must compensate in a great measure for that lack of mature discipline and subordination which we may reasonably suppose to exist in a Southern army. Davis, Beauregard, Lee and Magruder are something more than holiday soldiers, the heroes of militia musters, and the victors in sham conflicts. They have been educated to arms at the national expense, have served creditably, and are conversant with all the resorts and advantages of modern warfare. They have the benefit also of intimate acquaintance with the composition and organization of the national army, the character and competency of its leaders, and the resources immediately available to make it efficient in action. Nor is there any reason to believe the enemy to be deficient in the matter of subsistence. So long as the Virginia Central and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads remain in their hands, there will be no difficulty in procuring live stock from the great grazing region on the western slope of the Alleghanies; while Tennessee will supply and the Richmond mills will grind all the breadstuffs their army can consume. In the equipment and clothing departments they are perhaps less fortunate; but the season is genial, and the absence of otherwise indispensable articles of military wardrobe will not be severely felt until the approach of Winter. Indeed, if the campaign be pressed with the successful vigor we have a right to demand, the rebels will move southward so rapidly that Winter will never overtake them.

This army, really formidable in its character and power of inflicting damage, threatens at once Washington and Fortress Monroe. The possibility that the latter will be an object of early attack we considered yesterday. But it is also to be remembered that a demonstration in this direction may be the application of a familiar military device for diverting the attention and the forces of the national army from the seat of intended operations; and that Washington may be in much greater danger than we are permitting ourselves to suppose. It must always be borne in mind that the rebel leaders are perfectly acquainted with the distribution and position of all our forces in and near the Capital; and this, with their previous familiarity with the topography, and their present knowledge of every defence recently erected and relied upon, and of defects which render those defences anything but trustworthy, they have an invaluable advantage over our leaders, who are in absolute ignorance of the strength, positions and plans of the enemy. So lax, indeed, has been the observance of ordinary military secrecy, and so freely have the rebels been permitted to report and detail every event, or fact, or opinion in Washington, that Gen. Davis is probably better advised of the actual position of things at the Capital than Gen. Scott himself. It is certain, beside, that thousands of the adherents of the rebel leaders are ready in Washington to play a part in the creation of panic or the infliction of damage, should the insurgents pour down upon the city.

In view of all these considerations, there are certainly grounds of serious alarm for the safety of the army now on the west bank of the Potomac. They number very decidedly less than the rebel force opposed to them; they are almost exclusively raw troops, undrilled and undisciplined; their officers, with rare exceptions, have never made a campaign; and the defensive lines upon which they depend for the repulse of the advancing enemy are, as we have regretted to note, quite incapable of secure defence. It is true, that in the event of a reverse, there would be the Potomac between the Capital and the victorious rebels; but it must not be forgotten how easily the lines of communication may be cut off by the insurgents or their secret agents, or by accident. The shores of the Potomac, opposite Washington, are lined with shallow, sedgy water, grass-grown, through which it is next to impossible for boats to make their way. In case of an attack upon the lines at Arlington, an attack which would be accompanied by sufficient demonstrations at Alexandria and the Chain Bridge to keep the right and left wings of our army busily occupied, the only means of reinforcing our central positions, or of saving our beaten troops in the event of disaster, is the Long Bridge. That bridge is so insecure that the hasty passage of a large body of troops would inevitably destroy it. It is notorious that stages carrying passengers are not permitted to go save on a walk, and then no two of them are permitted on the same span at the same moment; the regiments who have crossed have been forbidden to keep time, for fear of the vibration; and, according to Washington letter-writers, the President's wife, returning from a visit to the right bank a few days since, was advised to leave her carriage and cross on foot, as a precaution against the danger of intrusting herself behind spirited horses and with a carriage load of companions. And to show this to be no exaggeration of the danger, it is sufficient to say that two arches or stretches of the bridge gave away week before last beneath a drove of cattle, and required some days for perfect repairs.

In case, therefore, of an attack upon the centre of our lines at Arlington, not only would there be great danger of this channel of communication with Washington being destroyed by a rapid advance of reinforcements, but in the event of a panic and a precipitate retreat of our forces, the only means of safety would doubtless be cut off by the first rush of the fugitives. The danger admits of no exaggeration. If the numbers of the enemy and his armature be as superior to those of our army as we have reason to believe, and if his real object be an assault upon the Capital, we certainly look with profound apprehension at the position of our troops, and to the security of Washington. It is needless to say, that with hostile batteries upon Arlington Heights, the city would have to be abandoned.

The Position of Baltimore.

The revelations connected with the recent events in Baltimore have a deep significance, and are well calculated to attract the popular attention. They show the folly of attempting to win the Secessionists back to their allegiance by forbearance, and that the leniency of the Government, so far from being appreciated, is taken advantage of by them to perfect their conspiracies and mature their plans of revolt. The arrest of the head of the Police Department, with a commission as Brigadier-General of the rebel army in his pocket, is suggestive of a wide range of inquiry. Who are his subordinate officers, and where the men who are to fill his brigade? The resignation of nearly four hundred of the police force under his control throws some light on the subject, but they would make but a small portion of the four or five thousand necessary to compose his command. The proceedings of the Commissioners, censuring and protesting against the course of Gen. Banks, and the tone of the resolutions passed by them, prove that they are not imbued with that spirit of loyalty which it would be pleasant to find prevalent in such a body. It is said that information is in possession of the loyal authorities, that many thousand stand of arms are concealed in the city and vicinity. From these facts, the conclusion is irresistible that a formidable conspiracy against the Government has been organized in Baltimore, and that its ramifications reach to an alarming and dangerous extent.

It has long been known that there were thousands of rank Secessionists in Baltimore, waiting only a convenient opportunity to array themselves in open revolt. The loyal forces and Union people of that city have for weeks been standing over a mine, exposed at any time to destruction by the occurrence of any exciting incident to cause its explosion. The apparent neglect or reluctance to adopt measures necessary for their protection, has been a source of painful solicitude throughout the country, and even now that the arrest of the chief conspirator only has been made, that solicitude can hardly be said to be in any considerable degree allayed. Why has not martial law been proclaimed, and the city placed under a just but stern military rule? Why has not the arrest of Marshal Kane been followed by that of his co-conspirators? These are questions which are constantly occurring and to which it is difficult to furnish an answer. Indeed, such has been the tenderness towards treason in Baltimore, that the only wonder is that it has been interfered with at all.

Now that one step has been taken by Gen. Banks in the right direction, what is to follow? Is Kane to be discharged from arrest and restored to authority? Are the new police organized under Col. Kenly to be disbanded? Notwithstanding the authority of precedent, and for the credit and dignity of the country, we hope not. There has been enough of this kind of lenity—this delicate forbearance exercised towards treason in Baltimore. The Government should exert its authority. Martial law should be proclaimed and, if need be, maintained with the strong hand. The loyal people of that city should be protected, and their safety assured by an exhibition of energy and power that would justify their fidelity, and render the hope of any successful outbreak of treason impossible. The turbulent spirits that have rioted in its streets for years, and the Secessionists who would gladly unite its fortunes with Southern rebellion, should be made to feel that they are in the hands of a master, and that quick punishment will follow any disturbance of the public tranquillity.

Russell's Revised Views of the South.—The letters of Mr. Russell, to the London *Times*, grow more and more damaging to the character of the Confederate States. His letter, written from New-Orleans on the 24th of May, is one that would cost him his life, if he were again to put himself in the power of the rebels of that city.

Mr. Russell, at New Orleans, begins to doubt "respecting the number of armed men actually in the field in the South, and the amount of arms in the possession of the Confederate forces." The constant advertising for "a few more men to complete" such and such companies, afford evidence of a lack of fighting material that Mr. R. was not led to expect. In other words, Mr. Russell began, at New-Orleans, to open his eyes to the bravado, bluster and unmitigated lying by which the secession leaders had been impressing him with ideas of the fearful chivalry and prowess of the South. The inflated bubble was pricked; and the pretension collapsed. Men failed to join the Confederate ranks readily, and they were *forced* to "volunteer." Says Mr. Russell: "Within a few days past British subjects have been seized, knocked down, carried off from their labor at the wharf and workshop, and forced by violence to serve in the 'volunteer' ranks." Thirty-five British were thus impressed into one company.

Being evidently in no good humor with the Confederate style of Government in New-Orleans, the *Times* correspondent continues his letter with revelations as follows:

> "As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom here, the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadow of either exists. * * The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rabble, who style themselves citizens. * * * Every stranger is watched, every word noted, espionage commands every keyhole and every letter-box. * * * Freedom shaves men's heads, and packs men up in boxes for uttering 'abolition' sentiments. * * In this city there is a terrible substratum of crime and vice, violence, misery and murder ——."

And much more of the same sort.

We congratulate Mr. Russell, Mr. Gregory and the London *Times* upon their "gentlemanly" allies. Mr. Russell vents his indignant surprise at these outrages in the following language: "In no country in the world have outrages on British subjects been so frequent and so wanton as in the States of America." Mr. Russell had not the manliness to say "the *seceded* States of America"—but let that pass. He is in trouble now.

The New Declaration of Independence.

The Address to the People of Virginia by the Convention that has just reorganized, at Wheeling, the Government of that State, has come to hand in official form, and will be found in the Times to-day. We commend it to general perusal.

If any man has doubted the propriety, the expediency or the full justification of the step that has been adopted by the Northwest Convention in abjuring the Government at Richmond and setting up a new one in its place, we beg him to read this Address. It will be found calm and moderate in tone, but exceedingly clear and able in argument. It sustains the position taken at Wheeling by a force of reasoning, and a pertinency of appeal to precedent and authority, that does the highest credit to the ability of the men that prepared it.

The points made, and proved by the facts of history, in this address, are as follows; First, the Richmond Convention (that passed the secession ordinance) was called improperly by the Legislature, last January. In summoning a Sovereign Convention to consider the public safety, the Legislature abdicated a position that themselves had been elected to fill. Second, the Convention was elected by a vote that instructed its members against secession, and that required, specifically, any ordinance changing the relation of the State to the National Government, to be submitted to the popular vote and be ratified, before it should be effectual.

In defiance of this popular instruction, the Convention, in secret session, passed an ordinance of secession, and before it was done, gave orders to seize Harper's Ferry, and obstruct the channel leading to Gosport Navy-yard—thus putting the State in hostility to the Federal Government, without the required popular assent. A vote was ordered to be taken on the ordinance of secession, in conformity with the letter of the law, but Judges of the State Courts instructed Grand Juries that it was treason to vote against it; and armed partisans everywhere, by lawless and summary vengeance on Union men, deterred them from expressing their free sentiments. It was proclaimed, after the election, that the ordinance was approved, but for weeks no evidence of the fact was given.

A revolution begun in fraud was thus perpetuated by judicial intimidation and terrorism; and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Convention ripened into military despotism; so that loyal Virginians had no alternative but to succumb and be slaves, or resist, depose the usurpers, and be free. They resolved on the latter course, and the Wheeling Convention has executed the popular will. This Convention quotes from the Declaration of Independence a rescript of Western Virginia's complaint against the Richmond usurpers: "They have abdicated Government by declaring us out of their protection and waging war against us." * * * "The legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people for their exercise."

And so the people of Northwestern Virginia, acting for themselves and for loyal Virginians all through the State, whom they declare they know to exist, resume the powers that their former representatives at Richmond betrayed, and have committed the same to a Government that is the rightful expression of the popular will.

The announcement of the Wheeling Convention, in regard to the State debt of Virginia, will have special interest in New-York.

The country is glad to know that, two days ago, President Lincoln caused the new Government of Virginia, formed at Wheeling, to be recognized as the true one, and all the States have been notified officially to this effect.

A Monster Canard.

We never like to suspect our cotemporaries of a wicked design to trifle with the feelings and interests of the public, by the publication of exciting bulletins on the subject of the war that now absorbs all their thoughts. But some of them almost daily put us in the painful dilemma of regarding them as willful propagators of stories that they know to be false, or as dupes of impostures so shallow and so absurd that it is simply impossible for sound minds to be deceived by them for a moment.

A case in point is the *Tribune* of yesterday. That paper pretends to have received a letter from John Minor Botts, of Virginia, written from Washington on the 24th of June, conveying information substantially as follows:

1. Mr. Botts was a candidate for the United States Congress, in the Richmond District, on the 24th of May, and received 178 votes, which of course elected him, as there was no other candidate in the field.

2. Mr. Botts, though remaining safely in Virginia nearly a month after his election to the "Lincoln Congress," finally made his escape in disguise, through many perils, to Washington, where he continued four days and nights, no longer in need of a disguise and in a city where he is as well known nearly as in Richmond; and where no one has discovered his presence. No sharp reporter stumbled on him, and we hear of him first through his letter to the *Tribune*.

3. Mr. Botts informs the *Tribune* that Jeff. Davis is superseded as head of the Southern Confederacy, and that Beauregard is installed in his place. Beauregard has called for 100,000 additional troops to be furnished him, fully equipped, in six weeks; and, neglecting the usual mode of applying officially and directly to the Governors of States, as perhaps President Davis would have done, Gen. Beauregard, adopting the plan of a young merchant just setting up in business, issues a "circular" to the Cotton States. To explain the necessity of his call, Gen. Beauregard tells the slaveholders, in his "circular," that all his present army is engaged in suppressing slave insurrections in Virginia. This little bit of information will doubtless stimulate the Cotton States to arm and send away from their own homes and plantations as many men as possible. Gen. Beauregard is certainly adroit in his appeal for succor.

4. Having run the gauntlet of the Secessionists of Virginia, and made his escape in disguise, seizing one of Beauregard's circulars in his flight, (how did he get it?) Mr. Botts immediately set about making himself useful in Washington; and although not seen himself for four days and nights after his arrival, he was fortunate enough to see "Extra Billy Smith," late Member of Congress, but now rebel General of Virginia, in the War-office, in the "disguise of a beggar." Mr. Botts does not tell us what "unconsidered trifles" Extra Billy picked up in the War-office, nor does he tell us that he had him arrested immediately as a spy. We would be ready to doubt Mr. Botts' patriotism had we not concluded that he had put the "beggar on horseback," knowing that, according to the proverb, he would ride to the devil.

5. Mr. Botts had an interview with "Extra Billy," for he tells us that one of Extra B.'s purposes in Washington, in the disguise of a beggar, was to "correspond with the rebels in Maryland." Extraneous William might have accomplished this object quite as well by going to Maryland and sheltering himself among the Secession families of Baltimore. He would have been safer than in Scott's camp. But then Extra Billy is not very bright, and perhaps he did not think of it.

But we leave the consideration of this subject, so humiliating to the honor or to the intelligence of American journalism. We will merely remark that on the 19th of April last, Mr. Botts, in a published letter, took his final leave of the Union, "after an entire night of sleepless reflection," and announced to the world his future position, as follows; "*I will never raise my hand against my native State*, although her arm has ever been against me and mine." This letter, italicised by Mr. Botts, was published in the *Tribune* of May 3. Mr. Botts was not a candidate for Congress in May last, and no poll was opened and no votes cast for him. Any attempt to do either would have lost all parties concerned their lives, without benefit of clergy.

How can the *Tribune* save itself from the disgrace involved in this foolish publication?

The Germans and National Unity.

The promptness with which citizens of foreign birth have responded to the call of the Government for men to swell the ranks of its armies, in the midst of the dangers which threaten its existence, from traitors born upon upon its soil, and reared under the protection of its institutions, is one of the most gratifying spectacles which has attended the progress of the war. If an honest suspicion has ever existed of the loyalty of adopted citizens, those who entertained it must be disarmed of it for the future. In this exhibition of deep, earnest and active sympathy for our Government, the children of no foreign race are an exception. If our institutions possess the advantages over others which we claim, there should be none. The judgment of those who were born and reared abroad, but whose homes are now here, is seen in the hosts into which they have marshaled themselves for a war to defend the Government of their choice.

Especially is this true of the German population. In their fatherland the aspiration of the German heart has been towards national unity. It is now, as for centuries it has been, the theme of the orator and the writer, and the unuttered impulse of the peasant. Instead of a broad nationality, the German sees a fragmentary people on his native soil, grouped together in separate patches, without reference to natural boundaries, and ruled by monarchs, great and small, who in their polity stand upon no common ground, by which the German of Austria, the German of the Rhine, and the German of the Baltic, can feel that each constitutes a part of a great German nationality. But in America he finds the instinct of national unity crystalized into form, in our political institutions. As the actual expression of the craving of his life, he accepts them, and readily and honestly forswears his allegiance to a sovereign over a part of a disunited people, to register his oath of allegiance to a Government which, recognizing unimportant differences in local law, yet maintains the unity of the whole people.

With Slavery, *per se*, the German can have no sympathy. Centuries ago it was eliminated from his fatherland, as Christianity warmed into life a new civilization to supplant the decaying barbarism of the Middle Ages. In Slavery alone he sees a disturbing element in our career of prosperity. And in the present war he sees only a desperate effort to extend and perpetuate a false social condition, at the cost of a sacrifice of our nationality. To his mind, the latter is of paramount and lasting importance over the fancied greatness which short-sighted and ambitious men have attached to an immediate local interest.

Again, the Germans have always been a martial race. In their native land, nearly every youth is educated to the use of arms. As a rule, the men are familiar with military tactics and field evolutions, and not a few have seen actual service. From an unsuccessful struggle for German nationality in 1848, thousands from the revolutionary armies sought shelter and homes in this country. Hence, when the existence of our Government was threatened, their love of national unity and their martial spirit alike caused the Germans to take arms, and already they have performed a noble part in the great drama of a nation's life, now enacting. In Missouri they have, until recently, constituted the greater portion of the loyal troops with whom Gen. Lyon has achieved such brilliant successes. To their prompt action is to be attributed the mean proportions to which treason in Missouri has shrunk to-day. From New-York five exclusively German regiments, commanded by veterans of 1848, of the Crimea, or of Italy, have already departed for the scene of conflict. Another is now waiting to depart, and thousands of Germans in this City and elsewhere have enrolled themselves in American regiments.

If this be the spirit of a people who a few years since were aliens, but who have voluntarily merged themselves into an American nationality, and who now have all their earthly interests, except the memories of their fatherland, fixed here, it is doubly gratifying to know that the voices of their brethren in Germany are applauding the noble stand they have taken. The friendly attitude promptly assumed by the German sovereignties and the Press towards our Government has already been noticed. From the German people there come to us impressive proofs of the deep and disinterested sympathy which our struggle has awakened in behalf of our Government. The consideration of all material interests seems to be lost in their estimate of the moral and political questions to be affected by the result of the war. Our attention has just been called to an evidence of this feeling. A leading banking-house in Germany has instructed its agent in New-York to ascertain whether should they forward 100,000 Minié muskets to this country, they would be acceptable to the Government or the Northern States, *at cost*. They also made inquiries as to what kind of rifled cannon—whether steel or brass, and of what calibre—were wanted, and offering to forward them of the most improved pattern upon the same terms. Already 10,000 stand of arms have reached us by the *Bavaria*, and 12,500 by the *Bremen*, and it is supposed that each of the German steamers will continue to bring additional consignments for several weeks. Thus daily the evidences multiply of the confidence with which the old world, and especially this Teutonic race, still living among the institutions of centuries past, regard the cause for which a young Republic is now contending.

Falling out among Thieves.—Accounts from Virginia show that there is little harmony among the leaders of the rebel forces in that State. Virginia abounds in first families, whose men were born, like Gov. Pickens, "insensible to fear," who are all entirely willing to lead, but have no stomach for following. Hence Gov. Letcher has no relish for being overshadowed in his greatness by Jeff. Davis. It was one thing to be the supreme head of a State like Virginia, the Commander-in-chief of its armies and Admiral of its navy. There was dignity and honor in the position in the Governor's estimation. But it was quite another thing to be the tail of a Confederation in which even the little State of South Carolina is more honored than the Mother of Presidents. So too Gen. Lee has no taste for being superseded by Beauregard, or overslaughed by Johnston. He regards himself as having been born to command, and not to obey, and his pride demands a fulfillment of his destiny. What is thus true of these two representative men, is true all the way down through the gradations of social and military life. There is no earnest cordiality between Virginians and their more Southern allies. In one respect we think the partisans of Jeff. Davis do Gov. Letcher great wrong, and that is in doubting the genuiness of his treason against the Constitution. There is probably no more thorough traitor south of Mason and Dixon's line than Gov. Letcher of Virginia, or one who would do more to dishonor the great and good men who have made that State the traditional Mecca of patriotism throughout the Union.

They Don't Like It.—The States bordering on the Mississippi, that have seceded, are hugely disgusted with the conduct of Gen. Lyon in Missouri, and they threaten him with all manner of vengeance. They would gladly make that State the battle-ground on the West, as they have made Virginia on the East, of the mountains. It would keep the horrors of war far from their own homes, and throw upon Missourians all the burthens of the campaign, while they enjoyed whatever there might be of its benefits. But the desolation which this selfish policy has brought upon Virginia, furnishes a lesson too striking to be overlooked by Kentucky or Missouri. The neutrality of the one and the increasing loyalty of the other are the results of its impressive teachings, and the chances now are that they will leave the Cotton States to take care of themselves in the conflict their madness and folly have invoked. They appreciate at its proper value this Southern scheme of making their soil the debatable land, to be trampled by armies and drenched in blood, and they have come to the wise conclusion that neither their honor nor their interests require that they should join their fortunes with secession.

Does South Carolina Want a King?—The reverberation of Mr. Russell's letter in regard to the craving desire of the South Carolinians to have a King to rule over them is heard, to-day, in an article from the Charleston *Courier*, the organ *par excellence* of the Palmetto aristocracy, which will be found in the columns of the Times. The *Courier* characterizes the statements of Mr. Russell on this subject as baseless and absurd—quite an offence to the intelligence of a people who are doing and suffering so much for their free, republican institutions as the South Carolinians. In a subsequent article to the one we publish to-day, the *Courier* begs the wags of South Carolina, if Mr. Russell should return among them, "not to assure that gentleman that the good people of South Carolina were very anxious to adopt and introduce Mormonism" among them.

Kentucky Neutrality.—It is announced by telegraph that shippers at Louisville are about testing the legality of the blockade of the Nashville Railroad. As the blockade was instituted to prevent shipments of munitions of war, provisions and supplies to the rebels of Tennessee and others of the seceded States, it is hardly probable that the United States Government will permit its effectiveness to be interfered with by a judicial decision rendered in time of war. If Kentucky neutrality means permission to aid the rebellion and a passive interest in the General Government, the sooner United States troops take possession of the Railroad to Nashville the better.

Health of the Army.—A meeting of prominent capitalists and others was held yesterday, at the Chamber of Commerce, to organize an association to act in connection with and as auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission recently appointed by the Secretary of War. Mr. John A. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce, presided. Much feeling was expressed as to the importance of speedy and efficient action by the Commission, and the necessity of prompt and liberal coöperation by the citizens of New-York and of the country at large, to save the volunteer forces now in the field from most serious loss by disease. Statements were made, showing the gross incompetency of the surgical and medical force in many regiments, and moreover, that many of the camps are now in such a condition, that epidemics will inevitably break out among their occupants, unless the proper sanitary precautions be taken before the more unhealthy season arrives.

The meeting adopted an address, which will appear hereafter, and appointed a committee to report a plan of organization on Tuesday next.

Fatal Accident.—A woman named Ann S. Babbin, residing at No. 104 Cherry-street, fell from the top of the house on Thursday. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died yesterday morning from the injuries received by the fall. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Compromise Measures Again.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

The rumors of "compromise," of which the public has heard much within a few days, doubtless proceed from the earnest desire of Secessionists and their sympathysers to get out of the perilous position into which their treasonable enterprises have led them. These reports have no other foundation. The Administration will, under no circumstances, abandon the high ground taken in the letter of instructions to Mr. DAYTON, the Minister to France. It will never submit to the dismemberment of the Union—will never entertain a proposition to that effect, and will never adopt the weak and suicidal policy of attempting to restore peace and harmony to the Union by treating with armed rebels and traitors. There can be no peace, no compromise, no negotiations, even, until the rebel armies are routed and dispersed, or until they voluntarily ground their arms. Any different policy would be fatal to the integrity of the Government, and the world would justly conclude that the United States had at last entered upon the career of revolution and anarchy which have been the characteristics of Mexican and South American Republics. It has been a standing prophecy with the monarchists of Europe that anarchy would be the result of popular institutions, to be followed by military despotism. Any temporizing policy on the part of the Administration—any attempt to conciliate the rebels by "compromise"—would be the inauguration of revolution as the remedy for political defeat at the polls. The "Compromise" proposed, or any concessions or guaranties whatever, offered or yielded to the rebels, would be an attempt to bribe obedience to the laws, and an admission to the world that the Government of the Union is unable to vindicate its authority. A peace acquired on such conditions would be a mere truce, and the war would be renewed by the defeated party after the next Presidential election, as a means of securing similar concessions from their triumphant opponents.

The Administration feels the full force of these truths, and the country may be assured that nothing is farther from its purposes than to propose or listen to the sinister suggestions which come at second hand, and through congenial mediums, from the rebel head-quarters.

If the rebel leaders lay the flattering unction to their souls that peace will be made while they command their insurgent armies, they reckon without their host; and if they are looking for terms of compromise more favorable than exile, they are equally at fault in their reckoning. Our country is vast in area, but it has no nook or corner in which the leading spirits who have fomented this rebellion will be permitted to hide themselves.

There can be no peace, no concord, no harmony between the several parts of the Union while the Davises, and Toombses, and Wises, and Masons, and Yanceys, and Slidells, and Rhetts, and Keitts, and some scores of their confederates in treason, are permitted to remain in it. The general voice demands their blood in atonement for their crimes; and the most that they have reason to hope for is, that the Government, in deference to the spirit of the age, will commute the punishment due to treason into exile. They have staked their lives and fortunes—honor they had none—upon the issue they have made with the Government, and they must take the consequences.

It would be a most lame and impotent conclusion of the war to permit its authors to go unpunished. They have incited the people to revolt against the purest and best Government in the world, for no other reason under the sun than that they have been defeated in an election, and constrained by the popular voice, expressed in a perfectly regular way, to deliver up the administration of affairs to men in whom the people confide. The annals of the past will not furnish a parallel case of unjustifiable rebellion against the constituted authorities, and never did traitors so richly deserve to hang for their crimes. History is full of accounts of insurrection and revolt of the oppressed masses against the tyranny of kings and nobles, but never before was there an oligarchal rebellion against the people. It is a rebellion conceived and organized by tyrants and Slavery propagandists while in power, against the legitimate authority of the people under the Constitution. The design of the audacious miscreants was to prevent the inauguration of the President lawfully chosen by the people, and to hold over, if possible. Being defeated in these daring efforts at usurpation, they raise the standard of rebellion, and commence the war by seizing the forts, arsenals, and other property of the Government, without even the allegation that the rights of any State, or of any individual had been invaded.

The idea of compromising with men whose hands are red with the blood of loyal citizens they have murdered, and whose souls are black with the crimes of perjury, treason and robbery, is itself treasonable. No man whose heart is loyal, and whose understanding is sound, will for a moment entertain it; and to imagine the President and Cabinet capable of falling into the trap, is to insult their good sense or to impeach their patriotism. There is in truth no reason to suspect them of such folly—no fact or statement of any member of the Administration to warrant the imputation. The able letter of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON, already referred to, is the chart by which the ship of State will be steered. That letter states emphatically, and with what the traitors doubtless thought "damnable iteration," that at no time, past or future, has the Government, or will the Government, under any circumstances, so much as entertain the thought of a dissolution of the Union. This would seem to be putting the case pretty strongly, and it is difficult to imagine how it could be made stronger; yet it is said, by those who ought to know, that the letter of instruction to Mr. ADAMS is even more emphatic than that to Mr. DAYTON.

If other demonstration of the absurdity of the rumor which connects the Administration with propositions of compromising with the rebels were needed, it is furnished in the two speeches of the Secretary of War addressed to the citizens of Washington and others, in which he declared that the war of repression will be prosecuted until the cause of it shall be removed.

To treat with the rebels and to concede their demands, would be an admission on the part of the Government that they are in the right; and the effect would be to give them an indefinite lease of power in the States which they now control, to the permanent disgrace and overthrow of the friends of Union. But the Message of the President will next week consign the traitorous rumor to oblivion, and there an end. OBSERVER.

Spanish Invasion of Hayti.

BOSTON, Friday, June 28.

Capt. KELLY, of the schooner *Seaswell*, from Cape Haytien 24 inst., states that the Spanish took possession on the 30th of May of Fort Independence, about fourteen miles from Cape Haytien. Fears were entertained at Cape Haytien of further invasion.

Accounts from St. Domingo, received in this city, state that the Spaniards have seventeen men-of-war in the Bay of Samana, and that storehouses were being erected on shore in great numbers. It was thought that the blacks would soon make serious trouble.

Prince Alfred.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 28.

Prince ALFRED arrived here to-day. He drove through the principal street, on his way to the residence of Gen. WILLIAMS. He leaves to-morrow afternoon.

FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Great Popular Movement—Evidences of Enthusiasm—An Unfortunate Affray, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, June 23, 1861.

As you may, perhaps, know, our good old Iron City, with its staid and industrious population, has not been among the last to rally to the defence of the Government and the National Flag. Pittsburgh—named after the great defender of American Independence in the British Parliament, and settled by a sturdy race of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians—has always been distinguished for thorough-going patriotism. It was at Braddock's Fields, only twelve miles from here, on the banks of the Monongahela, that WASHINGTON won his first great fame as a soldier, when British Generalship owed its preservation from utter defeat by French and savage cunning, to the experience and steadiness of "a d——d Virginia Buckeye," to use the very words of Gen. BRADDOCK himself, who was fatally wounded on that disastrous field. In the late war, so-called, with England, some of her first citizens sacrificed their fortunes and their lives, and among the victims of the Indian massacre on the River Raisin were many whose family names are still among the most respectable in Pittsburgh.

During the war with Mexico the good old burgh of smoke and iron was nobly represented by the Duquesne Grays, under Capt. JOHN HERRON. This company was composed of the flower of the Pittsburgh youth, and their leader was the son of the oldest Presbyterian clergyman west of the Alleghany Mountains, Rev. FRANCIS HERRON, who died about a year ago. The Grays were the "Seventh Regiment" of Pittsburgh in drill and reputation, and have furnished a number of fine officers to the present service. They are now in Col. DAVID CAMPBELL's Regiment, which is one of the three raised for the war in this and Alleghany City. By mentioning the Grays thus particularly I do not mean to slight the numerous other companies which left here for service in 1846, and have now gone to uphold the Stars and Stripes, but merely desire to recall the fame of a corps which has been the especial pride of our Pittsburgh military.

At the very outset of the present struggle, it was here that the most enthusiastic response was made to the rallying cry of the North, and here, you may remember, that a quantity of heavy ordnance intended for the Texas forts was stopped, on its transit, by the people, until proper explanations as to its destined purpose had been given by the officers in charge. Since then the war fever has continued rising in intensity, and nearly all the youth of the city have been carried off by it into the United States service. A camp, too, for the Western Division of Pennsylvania troops has been established in a beautiful spot, on the outskirts of the place, and named Camp Wilkins, in honor of the venerable WILLIAM WILKINS, formerly United States Minister to Russia, United States Senator and our Secretary of War. Several regiments have been assembled there for some time past, drilling and preparing for the field. No more picturesque site could be selected for the purposes of military encampment and display, and the beautiful and romantic scenery which surrounds us on all sides has witnessed no such stirring scenes since the days of the French and Indian wars, when old Fort Duquesne, afterwards Fort Pitt, was the key of the Ohio wilderness.

But I have now to narrate a sad variation to my otherwise pleasant view of things here. On Monday evening the 17th, a German Company of the Home Guard, under Capt. GAROWISCH, was celebrating the presentation of a banner, in the Iron City Park—another pleasing place of resort in our suburbs—and a large crowd of people, including several other military companies, were assembled to enjoy the occasion, when suddenly the gratifying scene was disturbed in a most unexpected manner.

A number of volunteers, American, Irish and others, had joined in the festivities; but, before they had been present long, began to conduct themselves so rudely and insultingly, as to convince all who noticed them that their object was to raise a quarrel with the Germans. In this they would soon have been successful, had not the remonstrance of many respectable citizens induced the officers of the Guard to expel the rioters from the Park. After their removal all went well, and a very pleasant afternoon was passed, until, toward dusk, the Guard and their friends took up their line of march again for the city. They had got as far as the fair-ground—a wide, open field, on the left of the Lawrenceburgh road, and on the verge of the Fifth Ward, or Bayardstown, as it was formerly called—when they were assailed on all sides by a crowd of the Camp Wilkins volunteers, with every species of insulting word and gesture. Some of the Guard, pushed beyond all patience by these unprovoked affronts, fired off their muskets, loaded only with blank cartridge, over the heads of the crowd, more to frighten the rowdies than for any other purpose. This was the signal for a general onslaught upon the Germans, who were instantly assaulted with clubs, stones and knives, and several of them terribly beaten. Six of them were seriously injured, and among these Mr. GEORGE EICHMUELLER, a very respectable citizen of advanced years, and for a long time resident in Pittsburgh. Mr. EICHMUELLER's skull was so dreadfully fractured that, although he was at once conveyed to his home on Penn street, and everything done for him that surgical skill could suggest, he died on the morning of the 18th, at 7 o'clock.

When EICHMUELLER's condition was first discovered at the scene of the affray, the Germans were enraged to the last degree, and, for some time, there was every prospect of a bloody pitched battle between them and the volunteers, who threatened to use their firearms stacked in the neighboring camp. By almost superhuman exertions, the peacemakers, on both sides, succeeded in restoring order and, at length, the guards were got away from the Fair ground and led back to the city, where, in the meanwhile, the wildest alarm existed. Exaggerated rumors of riot and massacre had been carried by affrighted women into the very heart of the city, and the whole German population was on foot. Had the enemy, headed by BEN MCCULLOUGH himself, been in the Fifth Ward, the terror and tumult could hardly have been greater. Drums were beating to arms, riders galloping to and fro, men shouting and swearing, and women shrieking all along the mile and a half of road leading to the Canal Bridge, at the head of Penn street. The usual exaggerated reports of dozens killed and hundreds wounded were also prevalent, but these, too, died away at last, and the truth became known. It was bad enough, although it is perfectly wonderful that with such a shower of stones and clubs, in such a throng, the casualties were not far more numerous.

A very careful inquest was held on EICHMUELLER's body, and a verdict found in accordance with the above facts. EICHMUELLER's funeral was made a striking demonstration of the indignation and resentment of the German public.

An investigation into the whole affair is still going on, a number of arrests having been made, and witnesses summoned. Thus far, there can be no doubt that aggression came from the side of the volunteers and their friends. The final result may be announced to-day, and if so, I will send you a local paper, or otherwise acquaint you with it.

EICHMUELLER was a married man, and a member of several societies, and his murder is bitterly felt by his countrymen residing here.

The *Freiheits Freund* (Friend of Freedom,) an influential German paper, complains, in an energetic article, that Know Nothingism should yet be so rife, when Germans are saving the Union, and intimates very broadly that the latter will not endure much more.

It hints that the German soldier is equal to any other on the face of the earth, and will take his own part.

The events that have lately transpired at Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, and even Great Bethel, taken in connection with this Pittsburgh affair, indicate a new and alarming trouble for the country. More anon. Yours, X. Y.

From Albany—Arrest of F. S. Littlejohn, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, June 28.

FREDERICK S. LITTLEJOHN, brother of Speaker DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, the present Consul to Liverpool, was arrested in New-York to-day, by Officer JOHN MALLORY, of Albany. The charge is bribery of an officer of the State Legislature. The indictment of LITTLEJOHN was brought in by the Grand Jury sealed, and this is the first public intimation of the proceeding, although the facts have been rumored for some time here.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, returnable to-day at 3 o'clock, but it will be postponed for the attendance of District Attorney SHAFER, of Albany, who goes down to-night to oppose the release of the prisoner.

Mr. SHAFER is resolved to push this investigation with rigor, and follow it up by others of a similar character.

Personal.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, June 28.

Mr. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, passed East over the Great Western Railway this morning.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN TO-MORROW.—A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven Road to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 4½ A. M., arriving in New-Haven at about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the TIMES with latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news-agents at all the stations on the road.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. E. B. BAKER's First California Regiment, which has been quartered at Fort Schuyler for the last five weeks, yesterday took its departure for Fortress Monroe, in accordance with general orders. This regiment, rank and file, is composed of some of the most sterling men which have yet enlisted for the war. Not a few, particularly among the commissioned officers, are well known citizens of New-York, and some of them have been in active service. Yesterday being the last day of their stay at Fort Schuyler, the friends of the regiment, in large numbers, availed themselves of the opportunity to go down by the steamer *Gen. Arthur*, to take leave of their friends. The orders for marching were promulgated at an early hour, and as soon as breakfast was over arrangements were commenced for breaking up their camp.

At noon the camp equipage had all been placed on board a tug, and after a hurried lunch, and the giving out of two days' rations, the entire force were in marching order. The Regiment landed at Fourteenth street, East River, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and forming, marched through that street to Broadway. The residences along the line of march were well filled with people, who gave them a cordial greeting as they passed along. On Broadway, the balconies and windows of hotels and private residences were filled with ladies and citizens, who cheered and waved to them as they passed. Col. BAKER rode a fine black horse, and the Adjutant and Surgeon were also handsomely mounted, and rode in front of the regiment. The officers were recognized and frequently saluted along the line of march. The men gave evidence of the superior discipline and drill to which they have been subjected while in camp. They halted for a brief space, in front of the Astor House, where the guests greeted them with prolonged cheers—the ladies waving their compliments from the windows. At the corner of Cortlandt street, the Colonel halted to see them pass. One of the companies being a little behind, Col. BAKER ordered the double quick, and the men instantly started upon a quick trot, which soon brought them into position. The regiment was at Cortlandt street at 5½ o'clock, and crossing the Jersey City ferry, took a special train at 6½ o'clock for Philadelphia. Here they are to remain for one or two days, when they proceed to Washington, and take a steamer for Fortress Monroe.

The following are the staff officers; the entire list was published on Monday last:

Colonel, E. B. Baker; Lieut.-Col. Isaac J. Wistar; Major, Robert A. Parrish, Jr.; Adjutant, E. D. Baker, Jr.; Surgeon, A. G. Baker; Assistant Surgeon, Justin Dwinells; Quarter-master, Francis G. Young; Quarter-master Sergeant, Geo. H. Wheeler; Commissary Captain, J. W. Lingenfeldter; Commissary Sergeant, George P. Becker; Sergeant Major, John F. Smith.

DEPARTURE OF COL. MATHESON'S REGIMENT.

In pursuance of special orders from General Head-quarters, Col. MATHESON's Regiment—the thirty-second of the State quota—took its departure yesterday for the seat of war. It sailed from Pier No. 2, by the steamer *Red Jacket*, to Elizabethport, thence rail (the Central Railroad of New-Jersey) direct, without change of car, to Washington.

The men presented a fine athletic appearance, and have evidently gained in *physique* by their recent sojourn on Staten Island, where, it will be remembered they had beautiful quarters at New-Dorp, on the high road to Richmond. Their uniforms are of the simple pattern and texture prescribed by the United States regulations, and which assuredly are more useful, if not more ornamental, than some of the fancy dry goods carried away by our early regiments. The arms were Springfield muskets of the make of 1848, a very serviceable and strong weapon. About 12 o'clock the regiment left its quarters at New-Dorp, and after a tedious march of six miles to the ferry, they proceeded by steamboats (two were provided) to the foot of Twenty-third street, and thence to No. 47 Lexington-avenue, where they halted in front of the residence of Councilman LAMBIER. Here a handsome American color and two guide-flags, the gifts of Mrs. and Miss LAMBIER were presented to the regiment, Mr. LAMBIER making a few introductory remarks and then introduced Rev. H. B. MONTGOMERY who presented the flags with a patriotic address. He closed with a fervent prayer for the Regiment and its officers, for the President of the United States, and "the patriotic old chieftain who stands at his right hand, Gen. SCOTT." After this ceremony there was another presentation of a sword, belt and sash, each, by the staff and line officers, to the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel—Col. MATHESON making a brief and appropriate acknowledgment for the beautiful gifts.

From Lexington-avenue the regiment marched through Broadway, to Pier No. 2 North River, where the regiment arrived about 8 o'clock, and immediately took the route above indicated, for the Capital.

The men—as we have before remarked—presented an exceedingly fine appearance, and seemed to be thoroughly delighted with the prospect of moving on towards a foe. Much good-will prevails in the ranks, and the highest admiration is expressed of the Colonel—an old Californian—who commands respect by the amiable courtesy and gentlemanly bearing which he displays to all who come in contact with him. Good officers make a good regiment, and if general esteem is a criterion of excellence, the Second California Regiment may certainly boast of having good officers.

The Regiment in its march numbered upwards of 800 muskets. We give below a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, R. Matheson; Lieut.-Colonel, F. Pinto; Major, G. F. Lemon; Adjutant, E. S. Purdy; Quartermaster, W. North West; Surgeon, W. B. Little, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Totten. Non-Commissioned Staff—Quartermaster Sergeant-Major, Wm. Dowling; Sergeant-Major, H. H. Oley; Drum-Major, Chas. A. McPherson; Fife Major, Chas. E. Harris; Captains, Wm. Chalmers, Barry, Hayes, Whitlock, Hubbs, Rowe, Meyers, Butler, Robinson, Fish, Youngs; Lieutenants, Twaddle, Diamond, Ticknor, Jackson, Stone, Steward, Lee, Hyatt, Marsolais, Wyckoff.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Shortly before 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening this regiment left Albany, and arrived in this City at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The men partook of breakfast at the Park Barracks, while the Field, Staff, and Commissioned officers breakfasted at the Astor House by invitation of Mr. STETSON. The men are all armed with United States muskets, which will be exchanged for Enfield rifles on the arrival of the regiment at Washington. The men are fine, hardy looking fellows, and have the appearance of those who will give a good account of themselves when needs be. A band, composed of sixteen men, and a drum corps of twenty is attached to this regiment, which numbers over eight hundred men. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field.—Colonel, Edward Frisby; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles E. Bruntnell; Major, William M. Searing.

Staff.—Adjutant, R. C. Bentley; Quartermaster, Charles E. Russ; Paymaster, John M. Van Buskerk; Surgeon, Dr. F. L. R. Chapin; Surgeon's Mate, Dr. Julius A. Skelton; Chaplain, Rev. A. J. Axdelt.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major, R. W. Cross; Drum-Major, —— Whitcomb; Hospital Steward, J. D. Crism.

Line Officers.—Company B, from Troy—W. L. Lanning, Captain; Pa. Casey, Lieutenant; T. S. Scott, Ensign. Company C, from Schenectady—D. M. Van Vost, Captain; M. V. V. Smith, Lieutenant; E. Van Vost, Ensign. Company D, from Saratoga—M. T. Biven, Captain; M. Putnam, Lieutenant; J. H. Marston, Ensign. Company E, from Poughkeepsie—H. Holliday, Captain; E. S. Jennings, Lieutenant; N. Palmer, Ensign. Company F, from Saratoga—Alfred Perry, Captain; A. M. Franklin, Lieutenant; James Anders, Ensign. Company G, from Saratoga—M. S. Chrysler, Captain; Wm. Conklin, Lieutenant; A. Gurney, Ensign. Company H, from Troy—W. T. Tilman, Captain; B. Ball, Lieutenant; S. W. Barnes, Ensign. Company I, from Troy—J. M. Landon, Captain; S. D. Potts, Lieutenant; Adonzo Alden, Ensign. Company K, from Valatie—B. Prime, Captain; G. W. Baker, Lieutenant; A. Lampmann, Ensign.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A CARD FROM COL. VAN BUREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PARK BARRACKS, June 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In your paper of Wednesday last, your reporter takes occasion to say, that the privates of regiments stationed at the Park Barracks are made drunk by liquor furnished within the lines, and he advises me to prevent the practice in future.

You will, doubtless, do me the justice to suppose that nothing of the kind could ever have happened with my *permission*, and I now wish to say that the result of my particular investigation of the matter has convinced me that your reporter is entirely mistaken in his charges.

The exposed situation of the Park Barracks, and the want of an inclosure about the grounds make it a most difficult station to govern.

When a regiment is stationed there, the guard is furnished from the regiment itself; and the guard, notwithstanding the strictest orders from me, are extremely lax in their duty. Vile liquor is brought in, in quantities from outside, and numbers of the men are permitted to roam about the City.

It is the duty of the officers of the regiments to guard their men with jealous care while in New-York; while the fact is, but little care is taken of them.

I have endeavored in every way, soliciting the aid of the police in my efforts, to prevent drunkenness within the lines of the Barracks, and when I have failed, it has been from the want of cooperation by the officers of the regiments stationed there.

With great respect, your ob't s'vt,
THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Col., &c., &c.

THE NATIONAL UNION GUARDS.

It was well known in New-York, after the Seventh returned from Washington, that many of its members wished to return to the seat of war as officers, and the general belief was that some united effort would be made for that purpose, so that old associations might be continued; but as two or three weeks passed without any such action, a person in no way connected with the regiment suggested that the object might be accomplished in a most agreeable and serviceable manner, by forming a regiment to serve for three years or for the war, of which the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel shall be experienced graduates of West Point, agreed upon at a future day by the line officers—the Major, the Staff, the line, exclusively, and the non-commissioned officers, so far as they can be obtained, or it may be expedient, old competent members of the New-York Seventh; thus securing to them good positions, and for our country's service a harmonious, most efficient and useful command. As a further means of making the officers' duty as pleasant as possible, they may be united in companies as most agreeable to themselves, always regarding, however, their ability to discharge the duties they are to perform. Such an organization will secure the confidence of recruits, the approbation of our citizens, and approval of the highest Government authority, as regiments are now formed for the battle field without much time to drill, and every national, military and humane consideration demands that they should be well officered from the beginning. The whole plan has been so warmly approved by gentlemen of the best military judgment, that the proposer is encouraged to assume the trouble of its organization, and will endeavor to carry it out, being at the same time disqualified by want of military experience for any position in the regiment after it is formed; but should his expectations be realized he will be amply rewarded by its high character and efficiency. The following gentlemen have thus far united to carry out the above plan: Francis McIlvaine, S. M. Kellinger, George W. Ford and Alfred B. Chapman, as Captains; Edward L. Halstead, Henry H. Mott, E. R. Osborne, W. C. Jacobson, L. O. Goodridge, Albert A. Curtis, as First Lieutenants; Wm. Irving Ellis, John Trenor, Jr., and George King, Second Lieutenants; Orderly, A. E. Vellepiatt, all of the Seventh. It will be announced, in a day or two, where they will recruit and drill, which is to be done principally in the evening, as it is not proposed to withdraw any one connected with this regiment from their daily business until it is absolutely necessary; and, for the present, no recruits will be received unless they can uniform and sustain themselves until a short time before departure on service. Gentlemen, with the requisite qualifications, who wish positions as officers in the "National Guard Zouaves," are invited to confer at the office of E. G. BURLING, No. 45 William-street, any day, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

Recruiting for this regiment is progressing very rapidly, and the care that is taken in the selection of men has resulted not only in the filling up of the five companies already enrolled with men of fine physical appearance, but has also had the effect to bring from all parts of the country as well as the City, candidates for the remaining companies, a very superior class of men. The fact of all the officers having been drawn from the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) and the European services, has enlisted in favor of the Scott Rifles an amount of hearty public sympathy, of which it would be difficult to over-estimate the value. This has been manifested in the donation of a splendid revolving rifled cannon, and in gifts of blankets and sundry other necessaries for the men. The officers are hereafter to report themselves daily at the head quarters, No. 19 Beekman street, at 1 o'clock P. M., instead of 9 as heretofore, and those who have not yet handed in their subscriptions are requested to do so to-day at that hour, to be deposited with the Trustees, Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co., to whose order all checks should be made payable, as according to the regimental regulations no checks payable to bearer can be received. The entire regimental expenses having hitherto been borne by the officers without any assistance from either the State or Federal Government, donations of shirts, socks, &c., will be highly acceptable, and may be sent to the care of JOSEPH GUTMAN, Jr., Regimental Quartermaster, at the head-quarters, No. 19 Beekman street, New-York.

PRESENTATION OF A REGIMENTAL FLAG TO THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.

The Ellsworth Zouaves, Col. JOHN KETELTAS, paraded on last Thursday evening, for the purpose of receiving a regimental flag. They met at their armory in the Chinese Assembly Buildings, and proceeded up Broadway, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street to No. 75 Seventh-avenue. Along the entire route they excited the greatest admiration by their handsome uniform, regular marching, and soldierly appearance generally. A fine drum corps is attached to the regiment. Having reached their destination, Mr. WM. H. BEADLESTON presented them, on behalf of Miss MACKENZIE, with a beautiful blue silk flag, prettily ornamented, and bearing the regiment's name and date of organization, addressing them in a neat and patriotic speech. In the absence of Col. KETELTAS, Acting-Colonel SULLIVAN made a short reply, thanking the donor, and promising that his command should never disgrace their colors. This organization already numbers about one hundred and twenty boys, from ten to sixteen years of age, and exhibits a degree of military discipline highly creditable to all connected with it.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer an additional favor if you will allow me to correct one error which inadvertently occurred in the card of thanks published in your valuable journal of yesterday, concerning the shirts presented to the Anderson Zouaves. One hundred and eighty of them were a donation from the ladies of the All Souls Church, Dr. BELLOWS, Pastor; and the remainder (585) from the Union Defence Relief Committee, No. 1 Bond-street. Mrs. J. F. WHIPPLE will please accept the thanks of the Regiment, for her valuable donation of sixty five Havelocks.

J. J. YATES,
Quartermaster Anderson Zouaves.

COL. MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

The Fifteenth Regiment, Col. McLEOD MURPHY, will leave Willet's Point to-day, in steamers, and proceed to Elizabethport, where they will take cars for Washington.

MECHANIC RIFLES.

A new volunteer regiment, under the above name, has recently been started in this City, to be under the command of Col. JAMES H. BULL, a gentleman of considerable military experience. It is to be composed of hardy young mechanics, of good character and temperate habits, and officered by men of practical experience. Recruiting offices will be opened immediately, in this City and Williamsburgh, where gentlemen of the "mud sill" persuasion, (as the Southerners denominate all mechanics,) can enrol their names. About 400 able bodied young men have already joined the various companies.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Interesting religious services will be held to-morrow, at Camp Scott. At 10½ o'clock, A. M., a regimental service will be conducted in the large Circus tent, by Chaplains BULKLEY and TWICHELL. Some members of the N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association will be present and distribute one thousand hymn books among the soldiers. By the liberality of Messrs. FOX & POLHEMUS, CLARK & MOSELY, (of the Brevoort House,) WM. E. DODGE, and others, a large chapel tent has been erected, and will be dedicated on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The members of the Christian Association will take part in the exercises. A brigade service will also be held on the parade ground at 4½ o'clock, and a prayer meeting at 8 P. M., in the chapel tent.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Extensive temporary buildings have been erected at East New York for barracks for troops soon to be quartered there. The quarters are convenient of access by the Brooklyn Central Railroad over Atlantic avenue from South Ferry; City Railroad, over Fulton-avenue from Fulton Ferry; and Broadway Railroad, over Division-avenue, from the South Seventh street Ferry. Col. MERRITT's Regiment of Imperial Zouaves will soon take up their quarters at this point. Troops quartered at East New-York, besides having the advantage of a pleasant and salubrious location, also have the best ground to drill on in the whole country.

The Marshall family, assisted by E. PRATT, Miss CULLMAN and CHARLES W. RADIGEN, gave a successful concert at Green Point, Thursday night, at Union Hall, in aid of the Volunteer Fund.

Arrangements are being made by his numerous friends, to present Lieut.-Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, of the Scott Life Guard, with a complete fit-out for the war. The family of Col. FARNSWORTH reside in this city.

WILLIAM VON DOEHN, of this city, holding a commission as Captain in the Twentieth Regiment United Turner Rifles, has been appointed aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. PEARCE.

There is to be a flag-raising at the State-street Congregational Church at 4 o'clock this P. M., when addresses will be made by Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM and Rev. NEWTON HESTER, of Newark, N. J. A letter from Father INSKIP, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, will also be read.

[Advertisement.]

FORCING MEN TO FIGHT.—Every man in Virginia, between the ages of 16 and 60, is forced into the ranks of the rebels. If every man in this City between the ages of 16 and 60, who wears KNOX's famous hats were to form an army, they could drive every traitor out of the Old Dominion in less than 24 hours. There is nothing like a genteel, easy fitting light hat to inspire a man with patriotism and courage. KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, makes the neatest, prettiest and cheapest hats in the City.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

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Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway,
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.

Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
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Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $19. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

Fourth of July,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

The most delicious and invigorating creams and ices, including vanilla, strawberry, lemon, chocolate, pine apple, fruit, ices, orange, strawberry, raspberry and pine apple.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses—For the Cure of Rupture.

For lightness, cleanliness, durability and economy, Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss (used in bathing,) challenges comparison with any truss in the world. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Thin and Cool.

Our Summer Under Garments and Half Hose, all sizes, at very low prices retail.
PARAGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st. or No. 175 Broadway.

Military Shoulder-Brace and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED.—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—BEATTY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 220 West 28th-st., by Rev. Dr. Van Norman, JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Westmoreland, this State, and FANNIE LANSING BEATTY.

MARWIN—HEPBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 27, by Rev. J. F. Searles, JOHN G. MARWIN to E. AUGUSTA HEPBURN, daughter of Andrew H. Hepburn.

BEATTYS—CORT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. C. Putney, BENJAMIN BEATTYS, of New-York, to MAGGIE L., daughter of Nicholas Cort, Esq., of the former place.

STEVENS—DENNISTON.—Near Salisbury Mills, Orange County, on Thursday, June 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Daniel Higbee, EDWARD STEVENS, of Buffalo, and JULIANA H., daughter of Hon. Robert Denniston.

RICHARDSON—BOWNE.—In New Brighton, S. I., on Thursday, June 27, in Christ Church, by Rev. Samuel M. Akerly, GEO. A. RICHARDSON, M. D., to MARY KETCHUM, daughter of Samuel Bowne.

CLARKE—SLAIGHT.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. James Freeman, JOHN S. CLARKE, of New-York, to EMILY S., eldest daughter of C. P. B. Slaight, Esq., of Staten Island.

BREESE—PARKER.—At Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, June 26, by Rev. John Parker, THEODORE F. BREESE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss CORNELIA E. PARKER, daughter of Charles Parker, Esq., of Meriden.

DIED.

HULL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 26, SARAH B., wife of the late A. Gerald Hull, M. D.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Church, on Saturday, at 9½ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, Dr. Gray, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BROWN.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 28, MARY ANN BROWN, wife of Charles W. Brown, in her 44th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 306 Madison-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MAHON.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 28, MARY, wife of William Mahon, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 287 West 28th st.

MATHEWS.—On Friday, June 28, SAMUEL, youngest child of William and Eleanor Mathews.

Due notice will be given of the funeral in Monday's papers.

GARRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 28, Mrs. SUSANNAH GARRETT, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Petrcey, No. 24 High-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Sunday, the 30th inst.

DILL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 27, of consumption, OTTO DILL, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, in Washington av., near Fulton-av.

PRITCHARD.—At Bedford, L. I., on Wednesday, June 26, CAROLINE, wife of Stephen Pritchard, and daughter of Erasmus A. Kutz.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Congregational Church, corner of Clove Road and Pacific st., Brooklyn.

MORRISON.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday afternoon, June 28, at his residence, Mr. JOHN MORRISON, firm of Peddie & Morrison, No. 77 Chambers st., New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 357.—June 28, 1861.
53, 24, 32, 38, 62, 61, 18, 57, 49, 28, 12, 17, 43, 52, 14.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 358.—June 28, 1861.
48, 67, 64, 32, 5, 36, 9, 43, 38, 46, 40, 70, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
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KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE SEAT OF WAR.
MILITARY MAPS.
WHICH ARE THE BEST?

H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S complete Military Chart is MOST COMPLETE and RELIABLE, being engraved especially to meet the present want, from official data; arranged by Messrs. Viele and Haskins, Military Engineers, exhibiting on one sheet, 27x37 inches, a large Map of the whole of Maryland and Virginia, a large Map of the District of Columbia, smaller Map of the Mississippi River, Cairo, Mobile, Pensacola, Galveston, Delta of the Mississippi, Charleston, Hampton Roads, Norfolk, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.

ALSO A POCKET EDITION

Of the above, on fine linen paper, together with a complete glossary of MILITARY WORDS and MOVEMENTS, and a complete RECORD of the REBELLION up to June 20, and an excellent steel plate engraving of General SCOTT. 32mo, cloth, price 75 cents.

Also, another splendid Chart of
MILITARY PORTRAITS, MAPS, ARMS, &c.

This New and Elegant Work will be ready June 25. The large splendid Head piece exhibits a soldier in each of the uniforms worn in our Army, protecting the Stars and Stripes with muskets and rifled cannon. In the foreground are Zouaves trampling on the Rebel Flag, and a serpent underneath, the flag being plainly shown. Underneath the Head piece are Definitions and Explanations of Military Words and Movements. Under this are correct portraits of Gens. Scott, McClellan, Butler, Fremont, Banks, and Prentiss; Cols. Duryee, Corcoran, and several others. At the bottom is a New Map, just engraved 13 by 26 inches in size showing the whole of Maryland and Virginia, according to the latest information. The Border of this Chart is composed of Military Figures, showing fourteen positions for the musket, according to Hardee's Tactics.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 30 Cortlandt-st.,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
June 28, 1861.

TO THE PRESS OF NEW-YORK.—I DESIRE thus publicly to acknowledge our obligation to the officers and privates of the Dekalb Regiment, for their hearty, active and important service rendered in saving the property of the Company at the disastrous conflagration of our dépôt and stables. Also, to the Fire Department, who labored with the greatest zeal, under the most discouraging circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. DANIELS, President.

N. B.—Our cars will run as usual.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Ireland, via Queenstown, per United States steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

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OF THAT GREAT BOOK,
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Buckle is a man of progress, and one who looks hopefully and joyfully to the future of humanity, one who sees that its labor will not be lessened, but that labor will be rendered lighter by genius, so that greater results will be obtained at the cost of less suffering. With rare tact he takes up facts which others have passed by, and sees in them rich promise of what man will do in the future.

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Whoever misses reading this book, will miss reading what is, in various respects, to the best of our judgment and experience, the most remarkable book of the day—one indeed, that no thoughtful, inquiring mind would miss reading, for a good deal.

MILITARY.

GARIBALDI GUARD.—THIS REGIMENT will be increased by recruiting 250 men. Apply at once to Head-quarters, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway. Donations for the purpose of outfit and rations will be thankfully received by
CHAS. B. NORTON, Quartermaster.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

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$200,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, suited to the [illegible] sion of business. [illegible] and Furnishing Goods in same [illegible] if not pleased. Largest store in the City. [illegible]

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For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, per [illegible] States steamer BAVARIA, will close at [illegible] on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, [illegible]
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a very respectable young woman as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing or sewing; is thoroughly competent for her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or do the general housework of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 230 Myrtle-av., between Navy and Raymond sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation for a good girl, by her present employer, with whom she has been for the last seven years; she would do chamberwork or general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 105 East 13th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 Fulton-av., near corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in waiting, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 227 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to take care of children; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a competent young woman; is willing to go to the country if desired. Can be seen to-day and Monday at her present employers, No. 51 East 19th-st., to whom she refers.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 87 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has been 2 years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 94 Rivington-st., 6 blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—A LADY RESIDING AT NO. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, desires to obtain a situation for her cook. The best of recommendation will be given the girl as cook and washer and ironer. She may be seen at the above place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing and has no objection to go to the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-DISposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country: will be found a competent cook and thorough laundress; makes good bread and pastry; is obliging, neat, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A young Protestant girl wishes a situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to go in the country.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman who can enter her place at the shortest notice, wishes a situation at moderate wages; she can bake, cook, wash and iron, and make butter; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework or chamberwork, and washing and ironing; can give City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one pair of stairs up, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable young woman as nurse and good plain sewer; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of references; none but private families need call. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, with four years' reference, wants a situation, in City or country, at moderate wages; understands the management of a baby from its birth; is also a fine seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; can bring it up by hand or bottle, and would assist at chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable widow woman, a situation as wet nurse. Inquire for Mrs. MULLER, No. 283 7th-av., or of Dr. Clow, No. 247 West 27th-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, having an excellent girl, with no further use for her, wishes to secure her a place, either as seamstress and chambermaid or as chamber and waiting maid. Call at No. 4 West 39th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., for three days

BY AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED, A place for a smart, intelligent American girl, 13 years old, in a good family of growing people. Wages no object to a good family. Her mother is a widow. Inquire No. 19 Columbia st., corner Vine, near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, over the butcher's, for one week.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

COLORED SERVANTS.—COLORED SERvants at TITUS', No. 247 Thompson st., corner of 4th st., on Washington Parade Ground. Open from 6 o'clock in the morning to 9 in evening. Hotels furnished gratis. No charge for families who have friends gone to the war. T. S. W. TITUS.

COLORED HELP.—WANAED, BY A FIRST-class colored girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse in a private family, or to cook; would be willing to assist in washing. Inquire for MARTHA at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th-st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man, who can produce six years' recommendations from one place; his reference for honesty, sobriety and capability cannot be surpassed; would make himself useful in any other way; would keep a small garden in order if required. Address H. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A young single man (English) desires a situation as above; he can milk and make himself generally useful, if required; wages of secondary consideration; seven years' undoubted testimonials of ability and good character can be given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 849 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN OF GREAT experience, who has lived in the highest families in England and New-York, wishes a situation as waiter; has the best of reference, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply by note, or call at No. 19 West 21st-st.

THE CHARGE OF A GENTLEMAN'S house wanted for the Summer by a man and wife. Protestants; will be found trustworthy and careful. Inquire at No. 335 6th-av., second floor, front room, for A. L., for a week.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—OUR BOOK-KEEPER having gone to the war, we are in want of help during his absence. Liberal salary given to a competent double-entry book-keeper. Address A. B. M. & Co., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, FOR A GENtleman, a short distance from the City, a man and wife; the man must be a good family gardener, willing to assist on a small farm occasionally, and careful over horses; the woman a good down-stairs domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERIcan child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., Dentists, 298 Grand-st., N. Y., and 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is delightfully situated in the most fertile and healthful part of New-Jersey, within short drives of all the Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering-places. It is accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and Shrewsbury steamboats, from the foot of Robinson st., N. R. Superior accommodations on lower terms (suited to the times) than are usual at watering places near New-York. Beautifully shaded grounds, with walks and drives through a picturesque vicinity. In front of the house is a small lake with boats. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. Board, $6 to $7 per week; per day, $1.50. Fourth of July excursionists are invited to select rooms. For circulars address J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J., or W. H. MILLS, No. 628 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, in Cornwall, about half a mile from the steamboat landing. The subscriber having a few good rooms not engaged, is now prepared to receive families for the Summer; the house is large, beautifully situated on high ground, with a very fine view of the river and surrounding mountains. Access from New-York every afternoon by the steamboat *Thomas Powell*, and from Cornwall every morning. Also the day boats to Albany touches at the landing each way. For particulars apply to the subscriber. G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEman, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and a very nice front room; well shaded, and a variety of choice fruit and vegetables; $4 per week each; no other boarders will be taken. Can be seen any day; accessible by the Harlem Railroad or Peck-slip boat, and stages from Harlem. Inquire at the brick house, near 11th-st., Washington av., Tremont Village, three minutes' walk from depôt or stage. Distance, 12 miles from City Hall, New-York.

WANTED—PLAIN SUBSTANTIAL COUNTRY board, at a moderate price within 50 miles of the City, and not more than 1 mile from the Sound, for two ladies, with an infant and servant, and from Saturday to Monday of each week for two gentlemen, or a furnished or partly furnished house would be desirable, at a low rent, for the season. Address MODERATION, No 36 John st., stating full particulars as to situation, shade, bathing, boating, size and numbers of apartments, price, &c.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, OPPOSITE POUGHKEEPSIE.—The house is large and new; the farm is supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable; the scenery is fine and climate healthy; communication direct to New-York. Apply or direct to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N.Y., or to J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall st.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

BOARD WANTED AT A PRIVATE FARMHOUSE, about 25 miles from the City, by a young man; must have pure cream daily. A place where berries are plenty preferred. Terms must be very moderate and location convenient to a railroad station. Address H. L. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED among the hills of Connecticut at a large brick farmhouse about 80 miles from New-York; communication twice daily. Chickens, vegetables, dairy, fruit, ice, &c. from the farm. Call or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A RESPECTABLE party requiring a desirable home in the country, with airy rooms, plenty of shade and abundance of fruit can be accommodated on reasonable terms by applying for particulars to A. B. THERIOTT, Esq., No. 41 Warren-st., or to MISS GEORGE, at Cornwall.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO OR THREE families can be had with a private family living on their farm of 30 acres, 17 miles from the City by steamboat or New-Jersey Central Railroad. Terms moderate. Apply to A. CAMPBELL, No. 124 Grand-st., or Box No. 2,577 Post-office.

ONE LARGE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES can be accommodated with good board, in a private family where there are no other boarders, in Glen Cove, L. I., 20 miles from the City. Daily communication by steamboat. Inquire in the store No. 456 Hudson-st., for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 30 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

PERSONS WISHING GOOD COUNTRY board, pleasant rooms and fine river view, will hear of such by addressing or calling on O. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., second door from the depôt, by letter or at the house. Mrs. REYNOLDS.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms on second floor, having all the modern improvements, can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms desired.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARroll Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within easy walking distance of the Ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires to obtain board in a respectable American family, positively neither having nor intending to take any other boarder, and residing in their own house, between 4th and 24th sts., west of Lexington av. Any such family being disposed to receive a respectable person into their home, will please address SOUTH AMERICAN, Madison-square Post-office. N. B.—Replies must give the name of the gentleman of the house and state that they exactly answer each of the above expressed conditions, otherwise they will not be noticed. No objection to plain living large family children. A respectable and strictly private home is the object in view.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A FINE house, handsomely furnished—positively not having or intending to have any boarders—would receive as one of the family a gentleman, if after a personal interview the proposed arrangement should seem to be mutually agreeable. No correspondence is desired with any gentleman whose moral character is not beyond question. Address H. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, residing in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, would let a large room to one or two single gentlemen. The house has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. For particulars address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post-office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY LOcated at Astoria, near the water, can accommodate three young men to breakfast and tea. Address Box No. 1,319 Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a small private family with pleasant rooms and board, at 16 West 19th st., just west of 5th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 100 to 500 acres of good land, unincumbered, first-class modern improvements, outbuildings, fruit, &c., for which one of the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country residence for a small family and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BASEMENT AND FIRST STORY OF a house located between Waverly-place and 10th-st., and Broadway and 5th av. Rent must be reasonable. Address FIELD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR AN interest in a good manufacturing business. Any person having a farm of 50 to 100 acres in good condition, with comfortable house, barns, fruit, &c., in a healthy region may make a favorable exchange by stating full particulars as to location, land, improvements, value, &c., &c., and addressing MANUFACTURER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property in 4th-st., well let, pays 10 per cent., from 30 to 50 acres in Westchester County, with good buildings worth from $8,000 to $10,000, for an equal value of exchange, or would pay part cash. Address with particulars TRADESMAN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
At Salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (removed from a private residence in 23d-st.) viz.: carved rosewood parlor suites in plush and brocatel, walnut and mahogany sofas, chairs, armchairs, and rockers in hair cloth, centre and fancy tables, bookcases, etageres, oak and walnut extension tables, buffets, dining-chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, cane seated chairs, hall-stands and chairs, gas chandeliers, mirrors, oil paintings, etc.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

LARGE SALE OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERIOR OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., of an importing and jobbing house, established 1810 for the past fifteen years extensively engaged in a first-class Southern trade. The quality of the goods is undoubted, embracing the most reliable brands only, and were selected with regard to purity rather than price. We shall offer Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, Brandies, Rums, Gins, Whisky, &c. Also baskets of Champagne and cases of Clarets, in quantities to suit, by the demijohn or cask. The sale will include a select invoice of 500 dozen, in original cases of one dozen each, bearing the brand and private label of one of the oldest wine houses in London, of the same standard grades as supplied to all the leading houses of Canada and the provinces for the past three years.

Cigars, consisting of an extra fine assortment of Havana Conchas, Operas, Regalia, Britannica, Zarzulas, Brevas Prensadas, Londres, Regalias, Londres Fenas, Londres, Chicas, Brevas, Concha Prensados, Regalias, Medianos, of the following celebrated brands, viz: Cabanas, Figaro, Pureza de Mato, Española, Memoria, Antiquidad, Noriega, Winfield Scott, Monomento, Dolce-far-niente, Henry Clay, Morantes, Encantadora, Esmera, Flor de los Campoe, La Rosa, Sacramento, Thos Dias, and other well known brands.

In the above advertisement is but a part of the stock enumerated, and we would refer our readers to the catalogue for further particulars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.

CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned to July 3, 1861, at same hour and place. June 28, 1861.

CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of every kind and description: Piano-forte, marble-top buffets and bureaus, extension table, carpets, office desks, 50 bedsteads, &c. &c., by order of the assignee. THIS DAY, (Saturday) June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton st., near Nassau, a large assortment of good, new and second-hand furniture, most of which is really good furniture and made to order; there are about 30 dressing bureaus with marble tops, buffets and bookcases, 50 bedsteads, mahogany and oak extension tables, one do. Hope's patent parlor suites, piano 7¼ octave, in rosewood, curtains, sewing-machines, &c., &c. Sale absolute, and catalogues early this morning.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., rosewood parlor suite, mahogany tête à tête, mirrors, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, two conversation chairs, in crimson plush, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, piano, writing-desk, kitchen furniture, horses, wagons and harness, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil cloths, feather beds, mattresses, counter cases, wardrobes, bookcases, table linen, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the No. 141 Broadway, a fine stock of first-class furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of the usual [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN O. McCREARY and JAMES A. COCHRANE, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the twenty seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and muse, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331) three hundred and thirty-three (333), three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz.:

Station House.	
2d Precinct	No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct	No. 9 Oak-st.
5th Precinct	No. 49 Leonard-st.
6th Precinct	No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct	Cor. Wooster and Prince-st.
9th Precinct	No. 94 Charles-st.
12th Precinct	Harlem.
13th Precinct	Cor of Attorney and Delancy sts.
18th Precinct	22d-st., near 1st av.
19th Precinct	59th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
21st Precinct	No. 120 East 35th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD,
65th st., between 3d and 2d avs.,
New-York, June 28, 1861.

NOTICE.—AT THE LATE FIRE OF THE COMPANY'S stables, a number of horses strayed to various parts of the City. Parties having the same in their possession are requested to deliver them at the office of the Company, where they will be suitably rewarded and expenses paid.

All persons retaining any horses belonging to the Company will be proceeded against according to law.

WM. A. DARLING, President.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry E. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Dated, June 3, 1861. AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8 law6m8* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17 law6m8* Administrator.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICE, [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS. This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 153 acres, with its highly cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st., for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars to Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post office.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
B. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL—ACcessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sandford, or Mr. C. H. June, No. 159 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No 813 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterised their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H. BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year, also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests, free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

STANTON HOUSE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—This elegant Hotel, ranking in the first order of Summer establishments is now open for the reception of guests. To secure choice apartments an early application is advised. For further particulars, address
GEORGE F. STANTON.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PARK PAVILION is now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st. daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post office, Monmouth County, N. J. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

BELMONT HALL.—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey. The above well-known Summer resort is now open for the accommodation of guests. Communications addressed to the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM SHARP.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, L. I., IS now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James slip at 4 P. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,500 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,525 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.,) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT,
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER—New-York, June 29, 1861.—This Society will meet at the City Hall on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 M.

Members of the State societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.
ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861. Office No. 33 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the rail road depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $8 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1 798 New York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most beautiful villas in the lower part of Westchester County, on the high grounds, west of the Harlem Railroad, and near the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, having facilities for fine fishing and bathing, together with five acres of land; the building is large, and will compare with any within 50 miles of New-York; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; views and surrounding scenery beautiful; more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¼ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A PRETTY COTTAGE FOR SALE LOW.—For beauty of location and convenience of access to the City it can scarcely be surpassed; it is well built and designed by one of our best City architects. Apply to J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st., or P. FALARDO, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE.—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A DEsirable piece of property; improved; fronting on High-st. Apply to JANE WINSLOW, No. 40 East Houston-st., corner of Wesley-place, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 80 CHATham-st.; has been occupied for the last ten years as an eating and boarding house; has had a great run of custom, and is now all ready to commence the business immediately, with ranges, boilers, &c.; has a spacious dining-saloon and 42 lodging rooms. Will be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or on the premises.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANSION, IN EXCELlent order, with all modern improvements; fine lawn in front, and overlooking the North River; an unsurpassed location for a private residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., or at No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—FOUR THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, just completed, with high stoops and sub-cellars, in 123d-st., (Harlem,) between 1st av. and Avenue A, convenient to the boat and 2d and 3d-av. cars. The location is delightful. Rent, to the 1st of next May, $200 each. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR, AND ONE ROOM in the third story of the house No 105 East 13th-st. The house was built for two families, and is very convenient. Rent to May 1st $300.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES W. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO LET CHEAP—FURNISHED WITH EVERY requisite for housekeeping, the lower part of a cosy, quiet, clean house. Gas, Croton, fine yard. Furniture for sale if wanted. Apply at No. 67 East 29th st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music store.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
By GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6. Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody say they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano forte and singing, desires a position in some first-class family, in this City, Brooklyn, or a short distance in the country, where the daily instruction of two or three children in music would be deemed an equivalent for board. Address MUSICUS, Brooklyn Post-office.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIREARMS, &c.—The subscriber offers to lease or to sell, on liberal terms, his manufacturing works, located in the City of New-London, Connecticut, within one quarter of a mile of the railroad depôt. Goods can be transported either by railroad or by water, at a distance from the factory not exceeding 250 yards. The ground contains about 22 lots, 25x100 feet each. All the buildings are of brick, substantially built. The main building is three stories high, 35x100 feet, with additions equal to 25x40 feet, containing shafting throughout the first and second stories, all ready for use; also, a powerful engine and boiler in perfect order. The building one story high, for blacksmithing, foundry, &c., &c., is 175 feet long and 30 feet wide, with two wings; also, the store and office building, 31x50 feet, and two stories high. There is also on the premises a stable and shed, with iron racks, and an abundance of fresh water; and several machine lathes, which will be sold on liberal terms.

The property can be seen at any time by inquiring for P. N. GALLAER, at New-London. For further particulars inquire of PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 South William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

400 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1, 1861.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June [illegible] until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

[illegible] proposals will be received by the undersigned [illegible] the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-[illegible] until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of [illegible] for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not [illegible] hundred thousand dollars, being a part [illegible] exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, [illegible] by an act passed at the extra session of the [illegible] Assembly, entitled "An act to provide [illegible] issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of [illegible] for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, [illegible]

[illegible] for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will [illegible] will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by [illegible] of that sum for which bonds may be sold in [illegible] at private sale, at their nominal par value, [illegible] to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the [illegible] of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the [illegible] of the State Bank of Iowa.

[illegible] hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as [illegible] be considered will promote the best interests of [illegible]

[illegible] will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may [illegible] to be present, and the loan awarded to the [illegible] and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock must be issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan.'

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock of the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 65 Wall st., NEW YORK, June 20, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the [illegible] day of July next. By order,

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. [illegible] due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, [illegible] Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and [illegible] Bank, Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6 277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS.

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
June 28, 1861. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this Institution, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums of $500 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order,

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO 3 CHAMBERS ST. }
NEW-YORK, June, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE }
BUILDINGS, No. 84 WALL-ST. }
NEW YORK, June 24, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR Per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to 10th inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av. }
and 26th st., NEW-YORK June 29, 1861. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861. }

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVEnue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One half Per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $150 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

FIRST U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.)—U. S. BUSINESS AGENCY, (1860.)—PERPETUAL NEGOTIATION FOR THE FEE.—E. H. WILCOX & CO. Sharing equally with checkholders, No. 229 Broadway. Check good for two persons and all business.

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH A VIEW TO marriage is desired with a lady socially and pecuniarily well situated, by a gentleman of undoubted respectability. Address A. T. S., Station G. No replies desired except those emanating from a really worthy and eligible source.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Veracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying: Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid accumulations, Tumid Swellings with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL, AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted.) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8.45, 9.45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8.45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5.40, 7:33, 8:30, 10 00, 12 00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6.45 P. M. Bedford at 8 05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:30, 9 30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted.) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

On and after July 1, the steamboat SEA SHORE will leave New-York at 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, cars will leave Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. These are all to be fast Express lines.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport, 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A.M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James-slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P.M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, for a young lady of eighteen, about to leave boarding-school. She is well educated and fully competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French and music. To families residing in the country this is especially recommended, as only a small remuneration will be required the first year. References to her guardian, or at the school, can be had by addressing a line to Miss M. K. F., Brooklyn, L. I., Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF French and Music, in a flourishing Female Seminary near New York; a lady preferred. To one who can furnish a few hundred dollars for a few months, a pleasant home and good salary will be offered. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cur. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 63 6th-av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed in not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

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Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA.
Capt. R. ADAMS,

Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA..........SATURDAY, July 13

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:50 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P.M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, June 25, 10 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, June 26, 4½ P. M.	Thursday, June 27, 6½ A.M.
Thurs'y, June 27, 11½ A.M.	Friday, June 28, 7 A. M.
Friday, June 28, 12 M.	Sat'day, June 29, 12½ P. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wedn'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 4, 10½ A.M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE TO Albany, in connection with the New-York Central Railroad, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY.—Fare 50 cents.—The steam-palace NORTH AMERICA, C. D. HANCOX, Commander, leaves the Company's wharf, foot of Robinson-st., as above, at 6 P. M., arriving in time to make the connections North and West. As the boats forming the People's Line cannot pass the bar at Castleton only when the tide serves, those who prefer river navigation will see that they will remedy a great disappointment by taking passage on this line. J. W. HANCOX, Proprietor.

Office foot of Robinson st.

F[illegible] YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Saturdays excepted.) Leaving 10th-st., East River, 7:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 7:45; Peck-slip, 8; Spring-st., North River, 8:15; 30th-st., North River, 8:40; Pier No. 4, North River, 9 A. M. This is one of the best excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, STOPPING at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island and New Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves James-st. EVERY SUNDAY, at 8:30 A. M., Delancey-st. 8:45, Eleventh st. 9, and 26th st. 9:10. Returning in the afternoon, and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND Cliffwood, landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson st. pier, Sunday, June 30, at 9 o'clock, and Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST DAY, POSITIVELY,
of that most wonderful and extraordinary
VIRGINIAN LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY.
THE WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY,
and of that great National Union Drama,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,

which delineates many incidents of the war, as THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE, THE ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS, THE MURDER OF COL. ELLSWORTH, &c., &c.

It will be played EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. To be seen at all hours: THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION, MONSTER LIVING SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, and untold multitudes of other wonders, living and preserved.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
AND
FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON.
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE.
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
NEW UNION TABLEAUX.
NOTICE.

In order to accommodate heads of families, ladies, children and visitors from the country, there will be a

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
OF THE
SEVEN SISTERS
ON THE
FOURTH OF JULY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
By the special invitation of our citizens, the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver an ADDRESS,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 4, 1861, on
"THE GREAT ISSUES NOW BEFORE THE COUNTRY."
THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812,
with the entire
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
will do escort duty.

THE SELECT CHOIR from the Institution for the Blind, have kindly volunteered their services, led by Professor Lasar.

PROGRAMME: 1. National Airs, by the Band.
2. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. SPRING. 3. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by the Choir.
4. Address, by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.
5. "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Chorus.
6. "The Army Hymn," to the tune of "Old Hundred," words by Oliver Wendell Holmes, sung by the Choir, in which the whole audience will join.

Mr. Everett will devote the entire net proceeds to the relief of the Families of New-York Volunteers.

Tickets $1, to all parts of the house. The number will be strictly limited to the capacity of the house. For sale at the Hotels, Music and Book-stores, in New-York and Brooklyn, and at Sibell's, Wall-st. Persons in the country can secure tickets by addressing G. Q. COLTON, No. 145 Nassau-st. Secure the tickets and avoid the speculators on the day of the Address.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. To commence at 3 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29 1861.
Sixth week of the Great Artist,
MR. SOTHERN.
Benefit—Benefit—Benefit—Benefit—Benefit of
MR. CHARLES GAYLER.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
Of Charles Gayler's Four-Act Comic Drama,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
After which, the
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID TABLEAUX.

On Monday, July 1, Mr. Sothern's sensation drama, entitled SUSPENSE.

1776. 1776. 1776. 1776

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES!
YOU SHOULD SEE IT!
YOUR CHILDREN SHOULD SEE IT!
EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE IT!
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PAINTING,
Now on exhibition for the first time,
"THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,"
JULY 4, 1776, AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA,
Together with over
200 WORKS OF ART IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
Embracing the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.

Visitors will find the spacious and elegant galleries of the Institute the most attractive and elegant place of resort in the City.

SOIREES MUSICALE EVERY EVENING,

Under the direction of Signor Tosso, from the Conservatoire of Paris, assisted by Madame Stahl, the distinguished harpist and vocalist, from the Academy of Music, Coplenz, and Carl Muller, the celebrated pianist. Galleries open day and evening, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.

BROADWAY opposite Bond-st.
Third Week of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
SATURDAY, June 29.

Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets and Laughable Interludes.

GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.

A Grand Matinee every Saturday.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

LECTURES.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—DR. SOLGER will deliver a lecture

ON THE STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY,

at the hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., on SATURDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained (gratis) of the officers of the Association, and at the hall.

SAMUEL M. PERKINS, President.
J. H. FANNING, Chairman of Executive Committee.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS—The large and commodious staunch sea-steamer COL. ELLSWORTH, Capt. CHAS. GERMAIN, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks on SUNDAY, June 30, leaving Broome-st., Saturday night at 11 o'clock, Peck-slip at 11:20, Spring st. at 12, Dey-st. 12:15, Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 30. Fare for the excursion, $1. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments supplied on board. An experienced smack fisherman will pilot the boat to the fishing ground. N. B.—A free chowder will be served on board.

C. F. GILMORE, Purser.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets to the above landings at reduced prices.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND PLEASURE BAY.—The swift steamer ALICE PRICE, on SUNDAY, June 30, will leave Catharine Market, at 7:30; Robinson-st., at 8; Spring-st., 8:15, and Pier 4, at 8:30 o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leaves Pleasure Bay at 1:30 and Highlands at 2 30 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sabbath school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE to charter any day in the week, except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays HERO. Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

MISCELLANEOUS

F CURET'S TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 O'CLOCK, Sunday's at 5.—Gentlemen wishing for a good dinner at 75 cents, including a pint of claret, will please to call at No. 764 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. Furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Private parlors for parties.

STORAGE.—HAVING LOTS NEAR THE RIVER, will store on reasonable terms all kinds of lumber, ship timber, &c., or any kind of merchandise that will not injure by being exposed to the weather. Apply to L. WALTON, Jr., No. 323 Delancey-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 60 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

HOE'S PRINTING PRESS.—WANTED FOR cash, a Cylinder Printing Press, Hoe's make, bed not less than 41x28. Address Box No. 2,336 Post-office, for one week.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman who is taking care of a gentleman's house. Call or address Mrs. KENNEDY, No. 69 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

genuine." With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinians' hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who "would go back to-morrow, if we could."

The coming of that gentleman was a blessed event. The secret is now out, and no one of all skillful living penmen could have made more of the hidden inclination than Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*. If her gracious Sovereign sees that letter, she would do well to send one of her sons to Charleston, or rather one of her daughters, with the necessary instruments and robes and dignitaries. The desire is now proclaimed to the world. We are monarchists, and the freemen of South Carolina will bow the knee to no other monarch but a descendant of the GEORGE whose yoke was broken by our fathers.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 27.

This evening, intelligence was received that private MURPHY, of Company E, Second United States Cavalry, while on picket outside of Cloud's Mills, was surprised by a party of secession cavalry, and taken prisoner.

Lieut. HOWISSON, United States Navy, of the *Pocahontas*, who has been in charge of a field-piece from that vessel, was riding out in company with a Captain of the Zouaves, and as they were several miles outside of the pickets during the afternoon, it is feared they also were captured by the same party. One informant says the last seen of MURPHY was that he had fired on his captors, and taken to the woods. Another says the two officers were assisting him in unloosing his horse.

Lieut. SWEET's company of cavalry have been sent in pursuit of them.

It being understood that the flag-staff erected by the Bell and Everett party during the last campaign, in the lower portion of the city, was about to be used at Fort Ellsworth, it was taken down and chopped to pieces last night by the parties who erected it.

The roads leading out of the town are strictly guarded, and the utmost vigilance is practiced against allowing communication with the enemy.

An Englishman, who was traveling to his farm in Fairfax County, was detained while on the road, and returned to Washington to have his passport from the British Consul at Baltimore *visèd* by Secretary SEWARD.

Mr. HENRY JABOULET, French Consul to Richmond, arrived here this evening, *en route* to that city.

The Inspector-General inspected the five regiments now quartered in this vicinity, this afternoon. In one of them he noted an improvement of fifty per cent., both in personal appearance and military deportment, since the last inspection—probably referring to the Pennsylvania Fifth, which is now being better provided for by the State. The troops were then reviewed by Col. HEINTZELMAN, presenting an exceedingly fine appearance.

THE POLICE AFFAIR OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 27.

The following is the protest of the Board of Police against Gen. BANKS' course:

Whereas, The laws of Maryland give the whole and exclusive control of the Police force of the city to the Board of Police, and not only are said Board bound to exercise the powers in, and to discharge the duties imposed upon them, but all other persons are positively prohibited under heavy penalties from interfering with them in so doing, and

Whereas, There is no power given to the Board to transfer the control over any portion of the Police force to any person or persons whomsoever, other than the officers of the Police appointed by them in pursuance of the express provisions of the law, and acting under their orders, and

Whereas, By the orders of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, an officer of the United States Army commanding in this city, the Marshal of Police has been arrested, the Board of Police superceded, and an officer of the Army appointed Provost Marshal, and directed to assume command and control of the Police force; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board do solemnly protest against the orders and proceedings referred to of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, as an arbitrary exercise of military power, not warranted by any provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the State of Maryland, but in full derogation of all of them.

Resolved, That whilst the Board, yielding to the force of circumstances, will do nothing to increase the present excitement, or obstruct the execution of such measures as Maj.-Gen. BANKS may deem proper to take on his own responsibility for the preservation of the peace of the city and public order, they cannot consistently, with their views of official duty and of the obligations to their oaths of office, recognize the right of any of the officers and men of the Police force as such to receive orders or directions from any other authority than from this Board.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board, the forcible suspension of their functions, suspends at the same time the active operation of the Police law, and puts the officers and men off of duty for the present, leaving them subject, however, to the rules and regulations of the service as to their personal conduct and deportment, and to the orders which this Board may see fit hereafter to issue, when the present illegal suspension of their functions shall be removed.

(Signed,) CHAS. HOWARD, President.
WM. H. GATCHELL,
CHAS. D. HINKS,
JOHN W. DAVIS,
GEO. WM. BROWN,
Mayor and *ex-officio* Member of the Board.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26, *via* BALTIMORE, 27th.

The bark *Sally Magee*, Capt. SOULE, from Rio to Richmond, with a cargo of coffee valued at $100,000, was captured this morning by the *Quaker City*, Capt. CARR, and towed to this port, whence she departed this afternoon, in charge of a prize crew, for New-York. She had been long and anxiously looked for, and when she was taken she was just inside the Capes. Capt. SOULE, who commanded her, goes to New-York, to-night, for the purpose of reclaiming her, if possible. He denies any knowledge of the establishment of the blockade. The bark is owned by CURREY & Co., of Richmond.

CURREY & Co. raised the first rebel flag in that city.

Judge SUTHERLAND and a party of gentlemen leave to-night. Capt. HAINES, of the Army, goes to Washington, with important dispatches.

VIRGINIA.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION AT WHEELING, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

The Delegates now assembled in Convention at Wheeling deem it proper to address their fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, in explanation and vindication of the course they have unanimously felt it incumbent on them to pursue.

It is only necessary to allude briefly to the circumstances which called this Convention into existence, to justify, in the fullest manner, any resumption of authority by the people in whose name they act. The General Assembly, which met in extra session at Richmond, in January last, without the excuse of impending danger or other grave necessity, and without constitutional authority, convened a Convention, "to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient for the welfare of the Commonwealth;" thus tamely relinquishing the very power reposed in themselves by the Constitution, and, as the sequel proved, with a corrupt purpose. Elections were held for delegates to the proposed Convention, and it being then clearly understood that an active and influential party favored the secession of the Commonwealth from the United States, the issue presented everywhere was clearly "Secession" or "No Secession." We need not remind you that by a very large majority of the voters of the Commonwealth, secession was rejected and repudiated, by the election of delegates professedly opposed to that iniquity, nor that a still larger majority required, that any act of that Convention, altering the fundamental law or affecting the relations of the State, should be submitted to the people, and without the approbation of a majority, expressed at the polls, should have no force or effect.

The proceedings of that Convention, up to the 17th of April last, were evidently intended by those in the secret to persuade the members favorable to the perpetuity of the Union, and the people at large, that it was intended to propose terms on which it could be maintained. On the day named the mask was thrown aside and the Secession Ordinance was passed. This was done in secret session, and no immediate promulgation of the fact was made to the people—nor, until since this Convention assembled, was the injunction of secrecy so far removed that the vote on the passage of the Ordinance was made public. It now appears that more than one-third of the whole Convention voted against it, and that nine members were absent. Up to this day the debates which preceded the vote are concealed from the people, who are thus denied a knowledge of the causes which, in the opinion of the majority, rendered secession necessary, and justified so gross a disregard of their lately expressed will.

Under the legislative act calling the Convention, from which alone that body derived its authority, and under the vote of the people provided for by that act, the secession ordinance had no legal effect until ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters of the Commonwealth. The leaders in the secession movement, whose conduct has proved them to be conspirators against the State of Virginia and the peace and welfare of her people, did not wait until the time fixed for this ratification, to begin their overt acts of treason against the Government and People of the United States, as well as the State and People for whom they professed to act. Indeed, two days before the adoption of the ordinance, with the connivance, or, as is alleged, in defiance of a feeble executive, they levied war against both by sending their enemies to capture the Harper's Ferry armory, and to obstruct the entrance of the harbor on which is situated the Gosport Navy-yard. This bold assumption of authority was followed by numerous acts of hostility against the United States; by the levy of troops to aid in the capture of the national capital and the subversion of the national authority, and, to crown the infamy of the conspirators, with whom the executive had now coalesced, by an attempt, without even the pretence of authority or acquiescence of the people, to transfer their allegiance from the United States to a league of rebellious States, in arms against the former.

In this state of things, the day arrived when the people were to vote for or against the Secession Ordinance. Threats of personal injury and other intimidations, such as had been uttered upon the floor of the usurping Convention against the remaining friends of the Union there, were used by the partisans of the conspirators in every county of the State. Judges charged the Grand Juries that opposition to disunion would be punished as treason against the Commonwealth; and the armed partizans of the conspirators, in various places, arrested, plundered, and exiled peaceable citizens, for no other crime than their adherence to the Union their fathers had constructed, and under which they had been born and lived in prosperity and peace. We are not apprised by any official announcement of the result of the vote taken under such circumstances; but whatever it may be, we denounce it as unfair and unjust, and as affording no evidence of the will of the people on the subject actually presented for their suffrages, and much less of their consent to the self-constituted oligarchy of the South.

In the point of view in which this result, and the transactions which inevitably led to it, should be examined by the people of Virginia, it is unimportant whether secession was of itself desirable or not desirable; because the end cannot justify the means, if the latter are illegal and unholy. In the present case the great principle which underlies all free Government—the principle that the will of the people is the supreme law, or, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and in our own Bill of Rights, that "all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people,"—has not only been violated and set at naught, but has been trampled under foot. In the call of the Convention, in the acts of that body, in the circumstances preceding and accompanying the late election, a continued effort has been made, with what success you know, not merely to disregard the will of the people, but to set it at defiance, and to establish the counter principle, that the few should govern the many. The men justly termed conspirators and usurpers because they cannot show your warrant for their acts, were, when this Convention met, practically in full possession of every branch of the State Government and still claim the right to exercise their usurped power; and if you submit to their acts of secession and affiliation with usurpers like themselves, you yield to them the right to govern you in perpetuity. Will your Bill of Rights and Constitution afford you any protection against those who have already violated both? Will your connection with a pretended Confederacy, in every State of which the leaders have openly and directly refused to submit their similar acts to the approval or rejection of their people, aid you in the recovery of the fundamental right of which you have been so wantonly robbed?

But is secession right, or is it desirable if it is right? We will not amplify the argument on the first branch of this inquiry. The ratification of the Constitution of the United States by our own Commonwealth, in express terms, reserves the right to abrogate it to those by whom it was made, the People of the United States; thus repudiating in advance the modern doctrine of separate State secession. This is in strict accordance with the views of our elder Statesmen, whose patriotism and ability are held in reverence not only by us and by our fellow-citizens of the Union, but by good men throughout the world. It is the logic of every honest heart, that a contract, a compact, or call it what you will, can only be set aside by the joint act of those by whom it was made.

But why should secession be desirable? Why should Virginia desire to withdraw from that Union of which she has been for so long an honored member—that Union, the accomplishment of which illumines with the brightest rays her own history and the lives of her most distinguished sons? Shall it be said that what she toiled to achieve in 1787, was destroyed by her own act in 1861? Is there on the page of history the story of a nation that has risen more rapidly to prosperity and power, or more steadily advanced in intellectual and moral culture? There is no such nation, nor is there among the thirty-four States, one which has profited more by the association, or one which would suffer more from its dissolution, as is sufficiently indicated by our geographical position.

Impressed with these views, the Northwestern counties of the State, knowing that a large majority of their people remained and would remain faithful to the Union under all circumstances, met in Convention at Wheeling, on the 13th day of May last to consult upon their condition, and to take such steps as it might indicate. It was literally a mass Convention, and from the irregular manner of the appointment of its delegates, was not calculated for the dispatch of business. As the result of its deliberations, the Convention which now addresses you was called, the representation in which it is proportioned to that of the General Assembly. The number of counties actually represented is thirty four, and we have reliable assurance that several which are now with us in spirit, will ere long be present by their regularly appointed delegates. Considering that in so many counties every expression of opinion unfavorable to the conspirators is suppressed, the number already represented is larger than could have been anticipated. Several of the delegates present escaped from their counties at the risk of their lives, while others are still detained at home by force or menaces against them or their families and property. Such is doubtless the case in other counties from which we have no information.

Two courses of action were presented to those who now address you upon their organization; both of which had been debated in the previous Convention at this place. The first was the immediate separation of the western or northwestern counties from the residue of the State. This was the result rather of a previous and growing belief, now amounting to conviction in the minds of all throughout this section of the State, that diversity, almost opposition of interests; different directions of the channels of trade, and the want of legislation adapted to their condition, and indispensable to their moral and material prosperity, rendered the separation desirable under any and all circumstances. But aside from the constitutional requirements which made its accomplishment almost impossible while hostilities continued, the consideration that to separate now, would be to separate from many who, under circumstances even more adverse than those by which they had been themselves surrounded, had maintained their loyalty to the Federal Government, caused the abandonment of this course at this time. On the other hand, a sense of duty to those who, like themselves, were constrained to repudiate the action of the Richmond Convention and the State authorities demanded that such a course should be taken as would enable all the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to participate in its advantages, and to enjoy the security it might offer.

Besides submission to palpable usurpation, there was then but one alternative, namely, under the authority of numerous precedents in the history of nations, to assume the conduct of the government, on the ground that those previously intrusted with its administration, by their numerous illegal and unconstitutional acts, in plain derogation of the rights of the people, had, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "abdicated government by declaring us out of their protection, and waging war against us;" whereby, in the words of the same instrument, "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people for their exercise." This Convention, therefore, in humble, but, as they firmly believe, proper imitation of the sages of '76, have, "in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia," issued their Declaration, "that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of this Declaration, we have passed such ordinances as are immediately necessary to reorganize the Government, and put it in operation. We have appointed a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and Executive Council, leaving to the General Assembly, which we have directed to be convened at a very early day, to fill, or to provide for filling, all other offices, as soon as in their judgment, it can be properly done. The terms of the officers we have appointed are limited to six months, or until the election and qualification of their successors, for which the General Assembly is authorized to provide at the earliest possible period. In all this, our fellow-citizens will clearly perceive that there has been no disposition to assume any power or authority not demanded by the exigencies of their present unhappy condition, or to retain it longer than a regard for their highest interests may require

In reply to remarks which have been made abroad, we deem it proper to say, that we have not seen occasion to take any steps in reference to the debt of the State. The idea of the repudiation of any part of it which was legally contracted, has not been expressed or entertained by any member of the Convention. The only notice the subject has received, has been in connection with the proposed separation of the western counties, and whenever it has been thus named, those desirous of separation have invariably expressed their willingness to assume their equitable portion of the burden. Any promises of payment or projects of arrangements at this time, when the very existence of the Commonwealth is threatened, would be worse than idle.

Under all these circumstances, with the firm conviction that the course adopted is the only one by which the State can be retained in the Union, and the liberties and rights of the people secured and perpetuated, we most earnestly call upon our loyal fellow-citizens in every county of the Commonwealth, who are not already represented in the General Assembly and in this Convention, to elect members of the Legislature, and appoint delegates to this body, at the earliest possible moment. Writs of election will be issued by the Executive wherever it appears that they can be executed, and Representatives from every county will be most cordially received. No suspension or essential change of any part of the Constitution or Laws of the Commonwealth, unless positively demanded by the exigencies of the times, will be made until the will of the whole people, or of their authorized representatives, can be freely expressed; and such changes as have been or may hereafter be so demanded, will be submitted for ratification at an early day.

We call upon the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to organize and arm for its defence against the conspirators and usurpers at Richmond, and their aiders and abettors. Plans will immediately be devised to give to such organizations the greatest efficiency. The General Government will aid and protect us to the utmost of their power, and will most unquestionably recognize the reorganized Government, as the true and legitimate Government of the State. They cannot and will not do otherwise.

The reorganized Government appeals to the great body of the people for countenance and support in this hour of great anxiety and trial. They do so confidently, because, while there have been many defections from the great and holy cause of "Liberty and Union," among those to whom you have been accustomed to look for political information and direction, there have been comparatively few among yourselves. In this matter, which appeals to your dearest rights and interests, you have responded spontaneously to the promptings of your honest hearts. Your own experience has taught you the great benefits of the Union, and you recognize the great principle, that a Government so beneficial in its operations, so mild in its requirements, so powerful to protect, and so constituted as to diffuse throughout an immense territory the blessings of prosperity and happiness, "should not be changed for light or transient causes." In every county where the free expression of your views has been permitted, your majorities in favor of the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union have far exceeded the calculations of the most sanguine among your friends. Persevere then, in your most holy war against the corrupt and perjured oligarchy, who have usurped your government, and would have sold you to the ambitious despots of an unholy affiliation. In such a cause, we may look for the blessings of that Holy One, who has made it a part of his Divine Providence, that those, who in purity of heart and purpose, strive for the preservation of their dearest rights, their homes and their country, although the struggle may be protracted for long and weary years, shall never strive in vain.

By order of the Convention,
ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, President.
G. L. CRANMER, Secretary.

THE CAMPS OF THE REBELS.

SOUTHERN REPORTS OF THE SOUTHERN FORCES.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., Monday, June 17, 1861.

After the railroad was built from Alexandria to Gordonsville, known as the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it was determined to construct another road, which should tap the great and fertile valley of the Shenandoah, and bring down to Alexandria much of the trade which before had gone by way of Winchester to Baltimore. This road crosses the Blue Ridge at what was known as Manassas Gap, and hence is called the Manassas Gap Railroad, and its point of junction with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 27 miles from Alexandria, is the once lonely and dull, but now bustling and well known Manassas Junction. It will be seen that this is wholly a distinct place from Manassas Gap, which is some 40 miles distant. I may add, though that has ceased to be a matter of much importance, that the distance from Strasburgh, the nearest point on the Manassas Gap Railroad, to Winchester, is 18 miles.

I reached the Junction on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst. So many of your readers have recently had opportunity for personal observation, or even experience, of camp life, that I need not describe the impression made upon a wholly inexperienced civilian, by spending two days and, what is more, two nights at such a place. Many of the sights and sounds which one has heretofore known only as depicted in story, come now to associate the vividness of reality with the charm of romance. But the boys do say that the romance soon wears away, and the reality becomes dreadfully dull, until they long for a battle, with all its chances, just to break the intolerable monotony. The General commanding, not being quite ready to gratify their wish, has kindly suggested digging wells and trenches, and building breastworks all around.

I have made many inquiries as to the *morality* of the camp, and in every case, from officers and privates, from religious men and decidedly irreligious, received substantially the same reply. I have no idea that these old friends would, in general, have thought of deceiving me, and the sharpest observation I can make accords altogether with their statement. The conclusion reached is, that at Camp Pickens there is far less aggregate immorality than the same men are accustomed to practice at home. Profanity is probably more common; drunkenness and other vices are much less so. At Richmond, where there was nothing to do but drill, and the facilities for vicious practices were great, things did not work so well, though even there by no means so ill as most persons appear to suppose must always be the case in camp life. But in their present location that happy idea of the trenches and embankments, the strict discipline and comparative absence of temptations, together with the natural quieting down after the excitement attending their departure from home and entrance upon military life, have brought about the result above stated. I have long thought that people often greatly err in estimating the immorality of college life, when they judge by an absolute standard, instead of comparing with what would be the conduct of the same young man during the same years at home. A similar mistake we are in danger of making about life in the camp. At any rate, I hope that if Gen. BEAUREGARD finds no fighting to do shortly, he will fill all Prince William and Fairfax with intrenchments.

Of course, I saw the famous General at headquarters, and of course did not trouble him with the introduction of an idle visitor. All the Virginians with whom I have conversed on the subject, express the most perfect confidence in their commander in every respect, and the superior officers who have been brought into closer connection with him, the highest personal esteem. With the South Carolinians, of course, such feelings of high admiration did not have to be formed after his arrival at Camp Pickens.

Only a few days since, a gentleman escaped from Alexandria, (that is, got away without the abominable pass they give,) from whom I learn, through his near relative, that there is no evidence of outrages having been committed upon respectable females by the Lincoln soldiers. He says the Michigan men behave very well, but that the New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians in the army of occupation are most villainous thieves. He confirms the statement that the men on the outposts are daily picked off, (it is supposed by young JACKSON and a party of associates,) saying that of late he has repeatedly heard the soldiers who were going out take leave of their comrades saying that they did not expect ever to see them again. He mentioned also that the Northerners are carrying off portions of the Marshall House, (JACKSON's hotel,) as mementoes, one genuine Yankee having been seen with a long rail of a bannister on his shoulders, which he guessed he would make into walking-sticks for sale.

I pretend no knowledge of military affairs, but it does seem to me a very wise thing that Harper's Ferry has been abandoned and the public buildings destroyed—the machinery and material having all been removed to Richmond and Fayetteville, N. C. The buildings and location were of no use whatever to us. It was growing unhealthy there, and while unassailable from the Maryland side, the position may be very easily attacked at several points on the Virginia side. (So I am told by intelligent gentlemen who have lived there, and have just left.) It was becoming pretty evident that Gen. SCOTT was making great preparations for an attempt to cut off our communication with the place. Had he thrown troops into the valley for the purpose, the men around Harper's Ferry must have gone forth to prevent this, and might have had to fight him at a disadvantage. By the present movement we can stop his progress from the west, and if the Chambersburgh men come into the valley, we can fight them on ground of our choosing, and not of theirs.

I conversed at length this morning with some operatives from the late Arsenal, on their way to Fayetteville. Including families there were some sixty persons, and others are at Winchester, coming on. One man, a German born, evidently quite intelligent, and represented to me by another as one of their choicest workmen, told me that the great majority of the men can be had whenever they are wanted. Indeed, he says the majority of them were Virginians by birth. He says that on the morning when the approach of the Virginia troops to seize the place was made known, Lieut. JONES, commanding the few United States troops at the post, together with Lincoln's recently appointed Superintendent, went around among the workmen, asking them to aid in defending the place. Out of between three and four hundred, not more than six agreed to do so. My informant told him that against unauthorized parties he would help to defend him, but when the State of Virginia sent troops, if he helped anybody it would be them.

VACATION.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, BULL RUN, June 18, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Rather than be called lazy, I have determined to seem to be busy, and give your readers the benefit of what a volunteer knows of the military movements here at the theatre of war, for I believe, that by general consent, the battle will be fought in Virginia; and surely no better place could be found than the home and resting-place of the Father of his Country. Virginia, like a valiant mother, has gathered all her children around her. From the far West to the extreme South they have come, and with filial devotion ask the privilege of fighting by the side of their old mother for liberty, equality, nationality. Who doubts the issue? Surely where "one can chase a thousand two shall put ten thousand to flight," and every battle will be near a Bethel, and every battle-field a Golgotha for the foe. There are two classes of individuals, whose predictions and opinions in reference to army movements are worth nothing. The first is composed of those who, away from the seat of war, look upon great armies as actually moving to great victories in a single day. They see nothing but the map—they hear nothing of the plans and councils of generals, and think, consequently, that all an army has to do is to pitch in. The other class are reporters and unmilitary men, who, being on the spot, and hearing something of the minor operations from those equally knowing as themselves, make therefrom a beautiful mixture of strategy and nonsense.

This much is the fact. No one knows what are the plans and operations, save those who are admitted into the councils and confidence of the Commanding General. Everything else are merely the opinions of this or that man, and the reader must judge for himself whether this or that idea is supported by reason, judgment and facts. So much for prospective operations. Our command—Kershaw's Second Regiment—is still at Bull Run, waiting with patience for the call to battle, and yet having so much confidence in the military skill and knowledge of Gen. BEAUREGARD, that we would wait here six months if he said it were necessary for success.

We have strengthened our position, which is naturally a strong one, by breastworks, and feel secure against ten times our number; and, so far as health and comfort (both of the ingredients which enter so largely into the efficiency of an army) are concerned, we enjoy the one and the other in a large measure. As proof of it, I state the fact that our company, the Brooks Guards, have but four on the sick list, and ninety two are able to eat up all their rations with what delicacies their purses are able to provide.

At an alarm last night, every man in the company turned out in full harness, ready for a fight. So much for health. Your readers know that soldiers can be very comfortable on straw with one blanket; and, knowing this, you also know how comfortable we are.

Now for military movements. Col. GREGG's regiment has moved to Little Falls, on the Potomac, I suppose on a reconnoitering tour, and also with a view to prevent concentration of forces.

The enemy are reported as making a rear movement, with a view to cut off communications, South with Harper's Ferry. JOHNSTON is reported to have countermarched the movement by a movement to meet the enemy's advancing columns. If the report be true, you may expect to hear of *somebody hurt* in a few days. We have received cautionary orders, and are ready for an advance movement at any moment. Our operations are now assuming an aggressive character, and I trust that soon the news will be heralded to Charleston that the insolent and unscrupulous foe have been driven from the soil of Virginia into their own dens, and that Maryland, redeemed and disenthralled, will add one more star to our beautiful Confederate flag.

CASH's regiment is at Centreville, 3½ miles North of this point. BACON's is on the same Creek as our own, 1½ miles to our right.

I will try, as I have an opportunity, to keep you informed of our movements. The weather is delightful.

Yours, &c., C. O. L.

SAVANNAH, Friday, June 21.

Three U. S. war vessels are blockading this port. A report from Tybee states that yesterday three shots were fired at a brig off the bar by the U. S. steamer, and the brig taken as a prize. The brig is supposed to be the *Hannah Balch*, from Cuba, (owned by CHAS PARSONS, of this city,) with a cargo of molasses, consigned to STARKE, ALEXANDER & CLARKE, of Savannah.

THE FOURTH OF JULY TO BE KEPT IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "The Cotton Planters of Georgia are to meet in Macon, on the 4th of July, then and there to proclaim their eternal independence of Northern financial and commercial domination. Planters of the South remember that every dollar subscribed by you in the Government bonds is a preliminary step in the establishment of a new financial association, entirely controlled by the planters of America, and one which will govern the world."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN A CABINET SHOP.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the bedstead-makers shop of Mr. JOHN HORAN, situated on the third floor of No. 380 Hudson-street. The shop was in the rear, the front rooms being occupied by HORAN and his family, consisting of his wife and four children, who at the time were asleep. HORAN states that when he awoke he was almost suffocated by the smoke, and at once caught two of the children and attempted to escape by the stairs; but the smoke and flames had made such progress that he was compelled to return. He then induced his wife to jump from the front window of the third story, to the awning over the entrance of ground floor, and after her he threw the infant, and then the other children, and finally himself down upon the same awning, whence the Police and citizens rescued them. The infant was nearly smothered before it reached the ground, and all were more or less bruised and burnt, though it is believed none are fatally injured. HORAN's loss is about $300; uninsured. The second story was occupied by FREDERICK C. ZERFASS, cabinet maker. His damage by water was about $200; insured for $1,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The first floor was occupied by J. & P. BATHESON, furniture dealer. He was damaged by water about $100, and uninsured. The damage to the building was about $200; insurance unknown. HORAN says he knew no cause for the fire, as none had been used in the shop. It is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary. The Fire Marshal has the matter under investigation.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Mrs. ANNA E. HILL, a wealthy lady living at No. 146 West Twelfth street, made complaint at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against a girl living with her in the capacity of maid, named HARRIET BUTLER, whom she charged with having stolen from a bureau drawer in the dressing-room, a diamond ring valued at $60. The girl aided Mrs. HILL in her search for the ring soon after the discovery of the loss on Tuesday last, and suggested various places where she thought it might be, and the next day she informed Mrs. HILL that she saw it on the dining-room floor at an early hour the morning after the loss was discovered, and before the search was made. Justice QUACKENBUSH held her to bail in the sum of $500 to answer. She states that she is 27 years of age, and a native of Baltimore. Several other charges have recently been made by the same lady against other of her maids and servants, and one is now pending before Justice QUACKENBUSH against CAROLINE E. WILLIAMS, whom Mrs. HILL alleged to have stolen from her two pairs of kid gloves.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—Bids were opened at the Street Department yesterday, and several contracts awarded. Five bids were received for repairing and altering the rotunda building, in the City Park, for the use of the Croton Board. The work was given to LEWIS CARPENTER, at $575. Four bids were opened for altering the house of Hose Company No. 51, which resulted in awarding the contract to ABRAHAM D. CARLOCK, at $728. Seven bids were received for regulating Fifty-sixth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. WM. BAIRD was the successful bidder, his bid being $275 50. Out of nine bids for regulating Nineteenth street between Third and Fourth avenues, WM. BAIRD's was accepted, at a cost of $1 232 20. For filling sunken lots between Fourth and Fifth-avenues, eight bids were received. The job was given to JOHN W. PETTIGREW, at $1,244. For grading Fifty ninth street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, seven bids were received, and the work was given to JOHN MCGRANE, at $4,875.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver an oration on the Fourth of July, at the Academy of Music. This announcement, with the fact that the entire net proceeds are for the benefit of the families of the New York Volunteers, is sufficient to fill the house. The subject of Mr. EVERETT's address is "The Great issues now before the Country" a subject of vast practical importance, and which will engage the most brilliant abilities of the speaker. Various other interesting exercises are announced in the advertisement. Notwithstanding the hardness of the times, appearances indicate that our national holiday will be duly honored in all the loyal States, as well by private individuals as by municipalities. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, of No. 62 John street, general agents for LILLIENDAHL's Excelsior Fireworks, a leading firm of this City engaged in the trade inform us that the demand for fireworks has thus far greatly exceeded their expectations.

BURNING OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT.—LIST OF INSURANCES.—As was stated in yesterday's TIMES the total insurance upon the property of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, did not exceed $100 000. Of this amount the sum of $30,000 was held upon the front building, in policies of $5,000, in each of the following Companies: Broadway, Rutgers, Relief, Park, Citizen's and Humboldt. The balance of $70,000 was held upon the horses, feed, cars and stables. It was distributed among the Companies named below, in policies of $4,666 67 each: Brooklyn, Park, People's, Citizen's, Niagara, New-York Fire and Marine, Astor, Pacific, Excelsior, Hope, Irving, Hanover, Commercial, National and Rutgers

AN ANNOYING OVERSIGHT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at the Erie Railroad depot upon the body of JEREMIAH MUSDEN, aged 19 years, whose remains had been brought down from Elmira, *en route* to Peekskill for interment, but were detained here in consequence of neglect on the part of those having them in charge to bring a certificate as to the cause of death. It appeared that the deceased was a member of the Twenty seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, which on Wednesday last was quartered at Elmira. His captain detailed him with six others to act as a picket in search of deserters, and while performing this duty he was mortally stabbed. An inquest was held upon the body at Elmira, but the jury failed to discover the murderer.

SUMMER TRAVEL AND LONG ISLAND.—The numerous delightful summer resorts on the shores of Long Island are being filled rapidly with families from this City, the State generally, and from other portions of the country. For the especial benefit of gentlemen doing business in this City, who have their families residing far out on Long Island, and who cannot well visit them oftener than once a week, and that from Saturday afternoon until Monday, the Long Island Railroad Company has commenced running the 3.30 trains on Saturday through to Greenport, to return to James-slip or Thirty-fourth Ferries the following Monday, in time for business.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.—Officer FITZMAURICE, of the Second Police Precinct, arrested yesterday three young men, charged with shoplifting. They are strangers to the police, but gave their names as JAMES E. SMITH, WILLIAM CLARK, and THOMAS HASTINGS. They all entered the store of J. H. BALDWIN, No. 63 Maiden-lane, and stole therefrom $45 worth of cutlery. Subsequently SMITH called at No. 59 Maiden-lane, and under pretence of wishing to purchase, stole $75 worth of combs, and HASTINGS called at the store of WINDLE & Co., No. 56 Maiden-lane, where he stole cutlery and spoons to the value of $75. Their movements had been watched by the police, who, at the proper time, took them into custody, with all the stolen property in their possession.

AN AMAZON.—An Irish woman, named SARAH RICE, was found by Officer SMILEY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, conducting herself in a disorderly manner. While trying to arrest her he was assaulted by a man, who took the part of the woman. He arrested the man and took him to the station-house, and afterwards returned and arrested the woman, but while taking her to the station-house, she assaulted him with a sharp-pointed knife, and attempted to stab him. Justice QUACKENBUSH held her in $1,000 to answer.

POCKET PICKING.—Mrs. ALVALINA H. BATES, a widow lady, residing at No. 217 Third avenue, while making purchases at a dry goods store in Third avenue, had her pocket picked of her purse containing $32 56. ANN DORAN was charged by Mrs. B. with the offence, which charge she denied; but being exceedingly anxious to leave the store, a Policeman was called in who arrested her. Subsequently she was seen to throw the pocket-book into the street. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed her for trial.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Special Committee, appointed by the Common Council to make suitable preparations for celebrating the coming Fourth of July, met at Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock yesterday. The meeting was organized by choosing Mr. TUOMEY Chairman, and E. W. TAYLOR Clerk, when the Committee adjourned, without transacting any business, till 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

MORE BIG ROGUES IN THE "GALLERY."—The portraits of THOMPSON, COBB and TOUCEY are to be added to the Rogues' Gallery, this morning, at the Police Head-quarters. The portraits of a number of other of the arch traitors of rebellion are being obtained, and will aid materially to swell the list of rascals that already adorn that collection.

A Compromise Petition.

The following petition was yesterday afternoon seized by Detectives FARLEY and EUSTACE, at the office of Mr. GUION, No. 11 Wall-street:

> *To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:*
>
> The undersigned, citizens of New-York, beg leave to present to you most respectfully and earnestly, the following considerations:
>
> While they hold themselves ready to sustain and defend their Government, and you as its legal head, they respectfully suggest that the only remaining honorable position for you to take to prevent the horrors of civil war and preserve the Union, is to adopt the policy of an immediate General Convention of all the States, as suggested in your Inaugural.
>
> This course would secure a peaceful solution of our national difficulties, and if any State refused to join said Convention to amend the Constitution, or adjust a peaceable separation, it would stand unanimously condemned before the civilized world.
>
> Earnestly deprecating civil war among brethren, we implore and beseech you to adopt this course, which you may rest assured is the real voice of the people."

For some days past this petition has been industriously but privately circulated in Wall-street, and a copy of it has also been extensively circulated for signatures in Jersey City, Newark and other places. Superintendent KENNEDY states that on Thursday morning some gentlemen called at the Police Head-quarters, and communicated to him the fact that a petition had been presented to them for their signatures, and they had signed it, but under a mistaken apprehension of the real nature of it, they not knowing, at the time their signatures were given, that there was any prayer therein for a compromise, or for a *peaceable separation* of the Union, and that they were anxious to have their names erased from the petition, inasmuch as it did not represent their views on the great questions now agitating the country. Superintendent KENNEDY at once detailed Messrs. FARLEY and EUSTACE to trace the petition, and to ascertain, if possible, how much fraud and deception had been practiced upon honest and well meaning men to induce them to sign it. The detectives, after a protracted search, learned that the document was at Mr. GUION's office. They obtained it, and took it to head quarters, where it now may be seen. The Superintendent intends to retain it for a few days, to enable all parties who have unwittingly signed the petition, and who desire to have their names erased, to do so; after which it will be given to the Press for publication, so that the public may know who petition for a peaceable separation of the Union.

In appearance the petition is truly of an imposing character, consisting of two scrolls, the larger one being from twelve to fourteen feet in length, and containing from five to six hundred signatures, written in all kinds of penmanship, from that of the bold and elegant style of JOHN HANCOCK, down to the palsied and less pretending one of STEPHEN HOPKINS. The following names head the list, viz: Edward Hinchman, Paul S. Brown Jr., Horatio N. Wild, Chester Driggs, Frederick A. Guion, Francis F. Vinton, Jr., &c.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Boston, and R. Munchot and A. W. Clark, of New-York; Col. Hoffman, of the United States Army; W. H. Gardner, of the United States Coast Survey; T. A. Marshall, of Illinois, and R. Rowe and two sons, of West Point, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester; Col. R. Carpenter, of the United States Army, of Pownal, Vt.; Evan Lee, lady and daughter, of Manchester; W. L. Wilmer, of Calcutta; N. Newlin Stoper, of New-Jersey, and H. L. Chipman, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. G. J. Raines, of the U. S. A.; Horace Hawes and lady, of California; Ernest Barcene of Paris, France; Wm. Butler, Illinois State Treasurer; Thomas Condell, of Illinois, and A. R. Russell and R. W. Taylor, of Ohio, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Bruce, of Canastota; B. B. Van Valkenburgh, of Bath, and R. N. Lee and W. R. Thornton, of England, are at the Everett House.

B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N.; F. N. Fargahan and F. Punzzies, U. S. A.; D. E. Chandler, of California; E. G. Graher, of Kansas; Dr. Keller, of Pennsylvania; E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, and C. F. Thomas, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. D. DeKay, U. S. A.; W. G. Saltenstall, of Salem, and Chas. Thorndike and Chas. Amory, lady and daughter, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Major Arnold Harris and Miss Susan Harris, and E. J. Call, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Jersey City.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Continental Guard, commanded by Lieut. RAE, and the Independence Home Guard, Capt. SANDERSON, will parade on the morning of the 4th of July. A Special Committee of the Jersey City Common Council, have been empowered to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th, but as yet they have made no report regarding the matter.

LARCENY.—A man named THOMAS HOLMES, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, and held to bail on suspicion of having stolen a silver watch and $11 in money from a fellow-boarder at No. 117 Steuben-street.

Port of Boston and Charlestown.

In the port of Boston, &c., statement delivered yesterday, the month should be April instead of May, as it was written. Here follows the statement for May.

Monthly statement of the value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise, entered during the month of May, 1861:

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise.	Value.
Imports—Dutiable entered for consumption	$684,269
Dutiable warehoused	1 332 979
Free (exclusive specie and bullion)	1,028 815
Specie and bullion	218,480
Total imports	$3 264,543
Exports—Domestic merchandise	$1,093 612
Foreign merchandise, dutiable	131,000
Foreign merchandise, free	69,724
Specie and bullion	13 959
Total exports	$1,308,446
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$388,654

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 28—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 74½c.; 6,000 bushels do., at 75c.; 6,000 bushels No. 2 do., at 70c.; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 70c. CORN steady; sales 14,000 bushels, at 35c. OATS steady; sales 7,600 bushels, at 22c. WHISKY steady; sales 50 bbls., at 14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 10½c. on Corn; 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, June 28.

FLOUR dull of sale. WHEAT, no sales reported. Sales, 800 bush. Red Winter, on private terms. OATS steady; 28c. for Western, and State at 30c. CORN in light supply; sales, in lots, at 45c.@46c. for Western Mixed. WHISKY at 15½c. Receipts by Central Railroad for New-York 4,249 bbls. Flour, 193 hhds. Tobacco, 247 cases Tobacco, 47 bales Wool, 100 bbls. High-wines. Shipped per tow to New York, June 27, 24,740 bush. Corn, 262,100 bush. Wheat, 9,500 bush. Oats, 2,000 bush. Feed.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 28.

FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5; Fancy, $6; inspections this week 1,500 bbls. WHEAT dull and unsettled, with light offerings; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 16@$1 23; White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN comes slowly; Prime Southern, Yellow, Old 53c. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Morning Light, from Sydney, N. S. W.—Mr. White, lady and 2 children; Mrs. Annie Mitchell; Capt. James M. Green, late of bark Nimrod, condemned at Sydney, and son; Capt. Pelles.

In ship American Eagle, from London and Portsmouth—Isaac Uhmann, of Wisconsin; John S. Plumer, of England; Howard Wiley, Jr., of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 11 3
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 23 | Gov. Island.. 1 17 | Hell Gate.. 2 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 28.

Cleared.

Steamship El Paquete de Maule, Austin, Valparaiso, S. D. Crabe.

Ships Civitta, Dasulich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; S. Chlandor, (Russ.,) Basse, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Liverpool, Reaney, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; War Hawk, Simmons, San Francisco, G. Comstock.

Barks Kanawha, Sumerton, Turks Island, B. F. Small; Campanero, Duval, Rio Janeiro, Russell, Jones & Budd; Lofven, (Swed.,) Marin, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs G. M. Johnson, Lynch, Cork and a market, R. Dinwiddie & Co.; Sultan, Sutton, Key West, via Philadelphia, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schooners Penn, Thorndike, Boston, ——: F. J. Cumming, Jones, Barger, J. H. Sandford, Jamestown, Lockwell, Key West, via Philadelphia, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Morning Light, (of Philadelphia,) Johnston, Baker's Island, via Sydney, N. S. W., (where she put in to stop a leak,) March 9, and 58 hours from Hampton Roads, with guano to Wm. H. Webb—vessel to J. B. Lordy. First part of the passage had heavy easterly gales; latter part light variable winds; had no N. E. trades; crossed the equator in the Atlantic May 31, in lon. 40.

Ship Dashing Wave, (of Boston,) Leckaw, San Francisco 115 ds., with mdse. to E. & J. Willets & Co. Was 40 ds. off Cape Horn with S. E. winds and stormy; saw no vessels until in sight of Barnegat light; experienced no westerly winds on the Pacific side; was 43 ds. from Falkland Islands.

Ship American Eagle, Moore, London and Portsmouth May 21, with mdse. and 113 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45 30, and saw no ice.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool May 14, with mdse. and 443 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Experienced a great deal of calms.

Bark Texana Prane, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal, for New-York Gas Co.—vessel to J. A. McGaw. June 14, lat. 49 40, lon. 48 29, saw very large icebergs.

Bark Johann Bengamin, (Prus.,) Kuhn, Londonderry 60 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw large quantities of ice on the Banks.

Bark Zufriedenheit, (Prus.,) Dinse, Sligo 48 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw large quantities of field ice on the Banks.

Brig Uranus, (of Boston,) Fickett, Almeria May 16, passed Gibraltar 24th, with wool and rags; cargo of bark Wyandotte, of Boston, wrecked on Beach De los Seiira, coast of Spain, to Giro & Francia. Had light westerly winds since passing lon. 40.

Brig Libertes, (Nor.,) Anderson, Bordeaux 70 ds., via Pass a L'Outre, where she was ordered off by U. S. steam sloop of war Brooklyn, with brandy, &c., to order. Had a great deal of calm weather during the passage.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias,) Johnson, Savanna la Mar June 6, with logwood, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Eliza Ann, (of Waldoboro,) Gayer, Portland 4 ds., with salt to Darnell & Co.

Brig Agile, (of Ipswich,) London, Newcastle 60 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor.

Brig L. T. Knight, (of Searsport,) Park, Matanzas 18th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Erichetta, (Ital.,) Filberti, Palermo 54 ds., passed Gibraltar May 26, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Saginaw, McBean, Zaza 15 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Jabez, (Br.,) Ingham, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Mary Helen, Hutchinson, Rio Janeiro May 22, with coffee to James Bishop. Sld. in co. with ship Sultan, bark Margaret Quincy, schr. Montrose, all for New-York.

Schr. Adela, (Br.,) Mann, Nuevitas 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. J. O. Baker, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau 21 ds., with sugar to John R. Bacon.

Schr. Amy Chase, Benjamin, Abacos 11th inst., with sugar to Rivera & Hall.

Schr. Julia Anna, (of Boston,) Harding, Arecibo 14th inst., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Harriet Ann, Mitchell, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Norris, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Wareham.

Schr. Phantom, (Br., of Halifax,) Flint, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., in ballast to G. & J. Knox.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Doane, Eastport 8 ds., with laths, &c., to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Henrietta, Brayman, Newport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Almira Smith, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Peru, Thorndike, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. W.; meridian, S. S. E.; sunset, S. S. W.

Sailed.

June 27—Ships S. E. Smith, Liverpool; Panama, Queenstown; City of New-York, Liverpool; Leontine, Cork and for Bremen. Barks C. B. Truitt, Bahia; Indian Belle, Cardenas; J. M. Churchill, do.; Magdalena, Aspinwall; Union, Havre; Sif, (Nor.,) Bristol. Brigs Sophia, St. Johns; Margaret, do.; Mary Ann, Arichat; Ocean Bird, Demerara; Alma, Nassau, (N. P.); Angiolina, (Genoese,) Falmouth; Aurate, Gibraltar; Ocean Wave, Havana.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Boston, of the outside Philadelphia and Cape May line, was this morning floated off the Dry Dock, after being thoroughly overhauled, and steamed round to her berth, Pier No. 14 North River. She will take her place in the line, leaving to-morrow, (Saturday,) the 29th. The new steamer Cosmopolitan, of the above line, will also be ready in a few days.

Spoken, &c.

Eliza Stewart—Br. ship, from Manila for London, 130 ds. out; June 30, off the Western Islands.

Emily "Farmer"—ship, was seen, June 2, lat. 5 25 S., lon. 25.

Lincoln—brig, bound S. W., was seen, June 15, lat. 23 N. lon.

Linda Stewart—bark, hence for St. Jago de Cuba, June 25, lat. 38 12, lon. 72.

Reindeer—ship, of Boston, 50 ds. from Liverpool for Calcutta, May 15, lat. 24 30 S., lon. 29 51.

Sea Flower—ship, of New York, stg. E., exchanged signals with, June 22, lat. 39 51, lon. 64 10.

Birley—schr., of Beverly, with 5,000 fish, all well, June 17, lat. 44 50, lon. 35 08.

Wellfleet—schr., of Vinalhaven, with 200 quintals of fish, all well, June 22, lat. 42 35, lon. 66.

June 16, 80 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, U. S. steamers Cambridge and Pembroke, from Boston for Washington with troops; the former vessel having the latter in tow.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro May 22, bark Linwood Penny, hence; brig Mount Vernon, Hall, from Baltimore; bark Conrad, from Philadelphia for New-York to sail next day; brig Mungo Park, Gill, from Boston for the Mediterranean; schrs. Transit, Carey, for New York in 3 or 4 ds.; Haze, Booth, do. do.

At Arecibo, June 14, brig Open Sea, Babbidge, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., June 18, bark Evening Star, for New-York in 3 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, NO. 566 BROADWAY.—Men and Boys Clothing ready made and made to order, neat, fashionable and cheap!!!

Cassimere Pants	$1 00
Linen and Marseilles Pants	1 00
Linen and Marseilles Vests	1 00
Fine black Frock Coats	5 00
Stylish Business Coats	2 25
Fine Alpaca Coats	2 00
Elegant Suits for Boys, assorted	3 00
Gents white Shirts	62

GEO. DAVIS & CO.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., TO-DAY, for supplying 1,860 Wool Felt Hats for use of the army. Persons making offers will please state their places of residence, the names of their references, and the shortest time within which they can be delivered. Samples may be seen at this office.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster General.

THE ELIJAH MESSAGE.—BEHOLD! I *will send you Elijah the Prophet, before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord*—Malachi, iv. 5. Preaching on the above subject by Elder BARTHOLOMEW RASSITER, at the Franklin Institute, Skillman st., East Brooklyn, known as the Academy, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

OLD DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH WILL hold its sixty-fourth anniversary TO-MORROW, June 30, at 10½ A. M. Public addresses by old Pastors. At 3 P. M. Yearly Love Feast. At 7½ P. M. general Prayer Meeting. All who have ever been associated with this old Church are especially invited.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO small families in a healthy location, near New-York, where there is frequent daily conveyance to the City, and where sea or river bathing may be had. Three rooms wanted. Address Box No. 3090 New-York Post-office.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Union prayer-meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—EAST 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—The EVENING service in this Church at 7½ o'clock, will be resumed on SUNDAY next, June 30. Morning service as usual, at 10½ o'clock. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av. Good places always ready.

TO PRINCIPALS.—YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL for sale near New-York. This is a very fine opportunity to take a well-established Institute. The building will be sold or leased. Address M. BENSON, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONY.—WANTED, A WIFE—A LADY not over 25 years of age and moderately good looking. I am 32, and will be kind and affectionate to a faithful wife. Address, at once, EDGAR, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

genuine." With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinians' hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who "would go back to-morrow, if we could."

The coming of that gentleman was a blessed event. The secret is now out, and no one of all skillful living penmen could have made more of the hidden inclination than Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*. If her gracious Sovereign sees that letter, she would do well to send one of her sons to Charleston, or rather one of her daughters, with the necessary instruments and robes and dignitaries. The desire is now proclaimed to the world. We are monarchists, and the freemen of South Carolina will bow the knee to no other monarch but a descendant of the GEORGE whose yoke was broken by our fathers.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 28.

The city is quiet. There has been a discovery of a large amount of arms and cartridges concealed under the flooring in the old City Hall, supposed to be intended for secession purposes. Secessionists say that they were intended for the legitimate uses of Marshal KANE's police.

This afternoon the Twentieth N. Y. Regiment came to the city from Annapolis Junction, and proceeded to Patterson Park, where they are now encamped.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Fifth Maine Regiment passed through here this afternoon.

The First New Jersey Regiment arrived about 10 o'clock to-night.

The Sixteenth New-York Regiment will reach this city, *via* the Northern Central route, about midnight.

The Fourth Michigan Regiment will probably reach here about daylight.

Two other New-Jersey regiments are expected in the morning.

The funeral of D. THOMAS HURLEY, a private of Col. LYLE's regiment, took place to-day, being escorted to the cars by two companies from "Camp Pennsylvania," at Locust Point, with a full band. The body left by the evening train for Philadelphia, with a detachment of twenty men.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

BOONEVILLE, Friday, June 28.

Col. B. W. GROVER, of Johnson County, furnishes the following:

One thousand two hundred and twenty Union men have formed a regiment under Col. GROVER, for the purpose of being sworn into the service of the United States and acting as Home Guards throughout the State. They are constantly drilling and Col. GROVER is here to secure arms from Gen. LYON for them. He also reports that 860 are organized in Pettis County, and 600 in Cass. 200 of the Pettis men arrived here to-day, as a convoy to take arms back with them.

One hundred and thirty men have arrived here from Georgetown and Sedalia, Pettis County, for the purpose of being sworn into the United States service as Home Guards, to serve in this State. They are Americans. Seventy more from the same county are expected to-morrow. Large bodies of men in Johnson County are preparing to take the same step. They will also be sworn in, and receive arms, as soon as possible.

Gen. LYON is still here. It is thought he will soon take his departure with a large force, but his destination has not transpired.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 28.

A private of the South Carolina Volunteers was arrested at Camp Tyler to-day, having stumbled over our pickets, which now extend two miles outside of Falls' Church. Information was derived from this source that there were only a couple of thousand rebel troops at Fairfax Court-house. The prisoner was taken to Washington.

The residents of Falls' Church, which are now included within Gen. TYLER's lines, are mostly from the Eastern States, many being from Connecticut, and the Federal troops are on very good terms with them. Since the Cloud's Mills affair two companies of the Fire Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry have been sent out to scout.

The Zouaves feel very indignant at the frequent loss of their men by surprise and capture.

GOODS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 28.

The Surveyor of this port announces that he is not granting permits for any class of goods to the seceded States.

The *Democrat* is credibly informed that Col. ROUSSEAU's Regiment goes into camp on the Indiana side of the river.

The gun-boat *Tyler* got afloat to-day, and with the *Lexington* and *Canastoja*, passed through the canal.

LATEST FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The latest accounts from the East Tennessee Convention show that of the large body for resistance to the rebel Government, a majority is for the inauguration of a Provisional Government for East Tennessee.

The gun boat *Canestoga* is at the dry dock at Portland, Ky., leaking badly. It is doubtful if either of the gun boats can get over the Portland bar, or if so whether can they get to Cairo, on account of the low state of the river.

GOV. JACKSON AGAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 28.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says that a letter received from Osceola, about 30 miles southeast of Warsaw, states that 1,500 State troops had collected there for the purpose of marching on the Capital.

This is more likely to be Gov. JACKSON's force, *en route* for the Arkansas border.

FROM MAINE.

PORTLAND, Friday, June 28.

A battalion from Eastport of five companies, arrived to-day, to complete the Sixth Regiment now at Island Park.

FROM WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 28.

Gov. RANDALL has called for a company of sharp shooters for Col. BERDAN's Regiment.

VIRGINIA.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION AT WHEELING, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

The Delegates now assembled in Convention at Wheeling deem it proper to address their fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, in explanation and vindication of the course they have unanimously felt it incumbent on them to pursue.

It is only necessary to allude briefly to the circumstances which called this Convention into existence, to justify, in the fullest manner, any resumption of authority by the people in whose name they act. The General Assembly, which met in extra session at Richmond, in January last, without the excuse of impending danger or other grave necessity, and without constitutional authority, convened a Convention, "to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient for the welfare of the Commonwealth;" thus tamely relinquishing the very power reposed in themselves by the Constitution, and, as the sequel proved, with a [illegible] purpose. Elections were held for delegates to the proposed Convention, and it being then clearly [illegible] that an active and influential party favored [illegible] the Commonwealth from the United [illegible] presented everywhere was clearly [illegible] "No Secession." We need not re[illegible] a very large majority of the voters of [illegible] rejected and repudiated, [illegible] professedly opposed to [illegible] larger majority required, [illegible] Convention, altering the fundamental [illegible] relations of the State, should be [illegible] and without [illegible] of a [illegible] the polls, [illegible] no force or [illegible] proceedings of the [illegible] to the 13th [illegible] were evidently [illegible] in the [illegible] the members [illegible], and the people [illegible] terms on [illegible] named the [illegible] aside and [illegible] Ordinance was [illegible] done in secret [illegible] and no [illegible] of the [illegible] made to the people [illegible] this Convention assembled, was [illegible] secrecy so [illegible] that the vote [illegible] of the Ordinance [illegible] made public. [illegible] more than [illegible] of the whole [illegible] against it, [illegible] members [illegible] this day [illegible] which pre[illegible] people, who [illegible] ledge of the [illegible] which, in [illegible] rendered [illegible] neces[illegible] disregard of the [illegible] calling the Convention, [illegible] its authority [illegible] for by that [illegible] the secession ordinance had no legal effect until ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters of the Commonwealth. The leaders in the secession movement, whose conduct has proved them to be conspirators against the State of Virginia and the peace and welfare of her people, did not wait until the time fixed for this ratification, to begin their overt acts of treason against the Government and People of the United States, as well as the State and People for whom they professed to act. Indeed, two days before the adoption of the ordinance, with the connivance, or, as is alleged, in defiance of a feeble executive, they levied war against both by sending their enemies to capture the Harper's Ferry Armory, and to obstruct the entrance of the harbor on which is situated the Gosport Navy-yard. This bold assumption of authority was followed by numerous acts of hostility against the United States; by the levy of troops to aid in the capture of the national capital and the subversion of the national authority, and, to crown the infamy of the conspirators, with whom the executive had now coalesced, by an attempt, without even the pretence of authority or acquiescence of the people, to transfer their allegiance from the United States to a league of rebellious States, in arms against the former.

In this state of things, the day arrived when the people were to vote for or against the Secession Ordinance. Threats of personal injury and other intimidations, such as had been uttered upon the floor of the usurping Convention against the remaining friends of the Union there, were used by the adherents of the conspirators in every county of the State. Judges charged the Grand Juries that opposition to disunion would be punished as treason against the Commonwealth; and the armed partizans of the conspirators, in various places, arrested, plundered, and exiled peaceable citizens, for no other crime than their adherence to the Union their fathers had constructed, and under which they had been born and lived in prosperity and peace. We are not apprised by any official announcement of the result of the vote taken under such circumstances; but whatever it may be, we denounce it as unfair and unjust, and as affording no evidence of the will of the people on the subject actually presented for their suffrages, and much less of their consent to the self-constituted oligarchy of the South.

In the point of view in which this result, and the transactions which inevitably led to it, should be examined by the people of Virginia, it is unimportant whether secession was of itself desirable or not desirable; because the end cannot justify the means, if the latter are illegal and unholy. In the present case the great principle which underlies all free Government—the principle that the will of the people is the supreme law, or, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and in our own Bill of Rights, that "all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people,"—has not only been violated and set at naught, but has been trampled under foot. In the call of the Convention, in the acts of that body, in the circumstances preceding and accompanying the late election, a continued effort has been made, with what success you know, not merely to disregard the will of the people, but to set it at defiance, and to establish the counter principle, that the few should govern the many. The men justly termed conspirators and usurpers because they cannot show your warrant for their acts, were, when this Convention met, practically in full possession of every branch of the State Government and still claim the right to exercise their usurped power; and if you submit to their acts of secession and affiliation with usurpers like themselves, you yield to them the right to govern you in perpetuity. Will your Bill of Rights and Constitution afford you any protection against those who have already violated both? Will your connection with a pretended Confederacy, in every State of which the leaders have openly and directly refused to submit their similar acts to the approval or rejection of their people, aid you in the recovery of the fundamental right of which you have been so wantonly robbed?

But is secession right, or is it desirable if it is right? We will not amplify the argument on the first branch of this inquiry. The ratification of the Constitution of the United States by our own Commonwealth, in express terms, reserves the right to abrogate it to those by whom it was made, the People of the United States; thus repudiating in advance the modern doctrine of separate State secession. This is in strict accordance with the views of our elder Statesmen, whose patriotism and ability are held in reverence not only by us and by our fellow-citizens of the Union, but by good men throughout the world. It is the logic of every honest heart, that a contract, a compact, or call it what you will, can only be set aside by the joint act of those by whom it was made.

But why should secession be desirable? Why should Virginia desire to withdraw from that Union of which she has been for so long an honored member—that Union, the accomplishment of which illumines with the brightest rays her own history and the lives of her most distinguished sons? Shall it be said that what she toiled to achieve in 1787, was destroyed by her own act in 1861? Is there on the page of history the story of a nation that has risen more rapidly to prosperity and power, or more steadily advanced in intellectual and moral culture? There is no such nation, nor is there among the thirty-four States, one which has profited more by the association, or one which would suffer more from its dissolution, as is sufficiently indicated by our geographical position.

Impressed with these views, the Northwestern counties of the State, knowing that a large majority of their people remained and would remain faithful to the Union under all circumstances, met in Convention at Wheeling, on the 13th day of May last to consult upon their condition, and to take such steps as it might indicate. It was literally a mass Convention, and from the irregular manner of the appointment of its delegates, was not calculated for the dispatch of business. As the result of its deliberations, the Convention which now addresses you was called, the representation in which it is proportioned to that of the General Assembly. The number of counties actually represented is thirty four, and we have reliable assurance that several which are now with us in spirit, will ere long be present by their regularly appointed delegates. Considering that in so many counties every expression of opinion unfavorable to the conspirators is suppressed, the number already represented is larger than could have been anticipated. Several of the delegates present escaped from their counties at the risk of their lives, while others are still detained at home by force or menaces against them or their families and property. Such is doubtless the case in other counties from which we have no information.

Two courses of action were presented to those who now address you upon their organization; both of which had been debated in the previous Convention at this place. The first was the immediate separation of the western or northwestern counties from the residue of the State. This was the result rather of a previous and growing belief, now amounting to conviction in the minds of all throughout this section of the State, that diversity, almost opposition of interests; different directions of the channels of trade, and the want of legislation adapted to their condition, and indispensable to their moral and material prosperity, rendered the separation desirable under any and all circumstances. But aside from the constitutional requirements which made its accomplishment almost impossible while hostilities continued, the consideration that to separate now, would be to separate from many who, under circumstances even more adverse than those by which they had been themselves surrounded, had maintained their loyalty to the Federal Government, caused the abandonment of this course at this time. On the other hand, a sense of duty to those who, like themselves, were constrained to repudiate the action of the Richmond Convention and the State authorities demanded that such a course should be taken as would enable all the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to participate in its advantages, and to enjoy the security it might offer.

Besides submission to palpable usurpation, there was then but one alternative, namely, under the authority of numerous precedents in the history of nations, to assume the conduct of the government, on the ground that those previously intrusted with its administration, by their numerous illegal and unconstitutional acts, in plain derogation of the rights of the people, had, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "abdicated government by declaring us out of their protection, and waging war against us;" whereby, in the words of the same instrument, "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people for their exercise." This Convention, therefore, in humble, but, as they firmly believe, proper imitation of the sages of '76, have, "in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia," issued their Declaration, "that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of this Declaration, we have passed such ordinances as are immediately necessary to reorganize the Government, and put it in operation. We have appointed a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and Executive Council, leaving to the General Assembly, which we have directed to be convened at a very early day, to fill, or to provide for filling all other offices, as soon as, in their judgment, it can be properly done. The terms of the officers we have appointed are limited to six months, or until the election and qualification of their successors, for which the General Assembly is authorized to provide at the earliest possible period. In all this, our fellow-citizens will clearly perceive that there has been no disposition to assume any power or authority not demanded by the exigencies of their present unhappy condition, or to retain it longer than a regard for their highest interests may require.

In reply to remarks which have been made abroad, we deem it proper to say, that we have not seen occasion to take any steps in reference to the debt of the State. The idea of the repudiation of any part of it which was legally contracted has not been expressed or entertained by any member of the Convention. The only notice the subject has received, has been in connection with the proposed separation of the western counties, and whenever it has been thus named, the advocates of separation have invariably expressed [illegible] to assume their equitable [illegible]. Any promises of payment [illegible] this time, when the very [illegible] threatened, would [illegible] ces, with the [illegible] is the only [illegible] in the Union [illegible] secured a d[illegible] our loyal [illegible] citizens [illegible] Commonwealth, are not [illegible] General Assembly and in the [illegible] members of the Legislature, and [illegible] to this body, at the earliest possible [illegible] of election will be issued by the Executive whenever it appears that they can be executed, and representatives from every county will be most cordially received. No suspension or essential change of any part of the Constitution or Laws of the Commonwealth, unless positively demanded by the exigencies of the times, will be made, until the will of the whole people, or of their authorized representatives, can be freely expressed; and such changes as have been or may hereafter be so demanded, will be submitted for ratification at an early day.

We call upon the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to organize and arm for its defence against the conspirators and usurpers at Richmond, and their aiders and abettors. Plans will immediately be devised to give to such organizations the greatest efficiency. The General Government will aid and protect us to the utmost of their power, and will most unquestionably recognize the reorganized Government, as the true and legitimate Government of the State. They cannot and will not do otherwise.

The reorganized Government appeals to the great body of the people for countenance and support in this hour of great anxiety and trial. They do so confidently, because, while there have been many defections from the great and holy cause of "Liberty and Union," among those to whom you have been accustomed to look for political information and direction, there have been comparatively few among yourselves. In this matter, which appeals to your dearest rights and interests, you have responded spontaneously to the promptings of your honest hearts. Your own experience has taught you the great benefits of the Union, and you recognize the great principle, that a Government so beneficial in its operations, so mild in its requirements, so powerful to protect, and so constituted as to diffuse throughout an immense territory the blessings of prosperity and happiness, "should not be changed for light or transient causes." In every county where the free expression of your views has been permitted, your majorities in favor of the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union have far exceeded the calculations of the most sanguine among your friends. Persevere then, in your most holy war against the corrupt and perjured oligarchy, who have usurped your government, and would have sold you to the ambitious despots of an unholy affiliation. In such a cause, we may look for the blessings of that Holy One, who has made it a part of his Divine Providence, that those, who in purity of heart and purpose, strive for the preservation of their dearest rights, their homes and their country, although the struggle may be protracted for long and weary years, shall never strive in vain.

By order of the Convention,
ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, President.
G. L. CRANMER, Secretary.

THE CAMPS OF THE REBELS.

SOUTHERN REPORTS OF THE SOUTHERN FORCES.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., Monday, June ,1861.

After the railroad was built from Alexandria to Gordonsville, known as the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, it was determined to construct another road, which should tap the great and fertile [illegible] of the Shenandoah, and bring down to Alexandria much of the trade which before had gone by way of Winchester to Baltimore. This road crosses the Blue Ridge at what was known as Manassas Gap, and hence is called the Manassas Gap Railroad, and its point of junction with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 27 miles from Alexandria, is the once lonely and dull, but now bustling and well known Manassas Junction. It will be seen that this is wholly a distinct place from Manassas Gap, which is some 40 miles distant. I may add, though that has ceased to be a matter of much importance, that the distance from Strasburgh, the nearest point on the Manassas Gap Railroad, to Winchester, is 18 miles.

I reached the Junction on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst. So many of your readers have recently had opportunity for personal observation, or even experience, of camp life, that I need not describe the impression made upon a wholly inexperienced civilian, by spending two days and, what is more, two nights at such a place. Many of the sights and sounds which one has heretofore known only as depicted in story, come now to associate the vividness of reality with the charm of romance. But the boys do say that the romance soon wears away, and the reality becomes dreadfully dull, until they long for a battle, with all its chances, just to break the intolerable monotony. The General commanding, not being quite ready to gratify their wish, has kindly suggested digging wells and trenches, and building breastworks all around.

I have made many inquiries as to the *morality* of the camp, and in every case from officers and privates, from religious men and decidedly irreligious, received substantially the same reply. I have no idea that these old friends would, in general, have thought of deceiving me, and the sharpest observation I can make accords altogether with their statement. The conclusion reached is, that at Camp Pickens there is far less aggregate immorality than the same men are accustomed to practice at home. Profanity is probably more common; drunkenness and other vices are much less so. At Richmond, where there was nothing to do but drill, and the facilities for vicious practices were great, things did not work so well, though even there by no means so ill as most persons appear to suppose must always be the case in camp life. But in their present location that happy idea of the trenches and embankments, the strict discipline and comparative absence of temptations, together with the natural quieting down after the excitement attending their departure from home and entrance upon military life, have brought about the result above stated. I have long thought that people often greatly err in estimating the immorality of college life, when they judge by an absolute standard, instead of comparing with what would be the conduct of the same young man during the same years at home. A similar mistake we are in danger of making about life in the camp. At any rate, I hope that if Gen. BEAUREGARD finds no fighting to do shortly, he will fill all Prince William and Fairfax with intrenchments.

Of course, I saw the famous General at headquarters, and of course did not trouble him with the introduction of an idle visitor. All the Virginians with whom I have conversed on the subject express the most perfect confidence in their commander in every respect, and the superior officers who have been brought into closer connection with him, the highest personal esteem. With the South Carolinians, of course, such feelings of high admiration did not have to be formed after his arrival at Camp Pickens.

Only a few days since, a gentleman escaped from Alexandria (that is, got away without the abominable pass they give,) from whom I learn through his near relative, that there is no evidence of outrages having been committed upon respectable females by the Lincoln soldiers. He says the Michigan men behave very well, but that the New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians in the army of occupation are most villainous thieves. He confirms the statement that the men on the outposts are daily picked off, (it is supposed by young JACKSON, and a party of associates,) saying that of late he has repeatedly heard the soldiers who were going out take leave of their comrades saying that they did not expect ever to see them again. He mentioned also that the Northerners are carrying off portions of the Marshall House, (JACKSON's hotel,) as mementoes, one genuine Yankee having been seen with a long rail of a banister on his shoulders, which he guessed he would make into walking-sticks for sale.

I pretend no knowledge of military affairs, but it does seem to me a very wise thing that Harper's Ferry has been abandoned and the public buildings destroyed—the machinery and material having all been removed to Richmond and Fayetteville, N. C. The buildings and location were of no use whatever to us. It was growing unhealthy there, and while unassailable from the Maryland side, the position may be very easily attacked at several points on the Virginia side. (So I am told by intelligent gentlemen who have lived there, and have just left.) It was becoming pretty evident that Gen. SCOTT was making great preparations for an attempt to cut off our communication with the place. Had he thrown troops into the valley for the purpose, the men around Harper's Ferry must have gone forth to prevent this, and might have had to fight him at a disadvantage. By the present movement we can stop his progress from the west, and if the Chambersburgh men come into the valley, we can fight them on ground of our choosing, and not of theirs.

I conversed at length this morning with some operatives from the late Arsenal, on their way to Fayetteville. Including families there were some sixty persons, and others are at Winchester, coming on. One man, a German born, evidently quite intelligent, and represented to me by another as one of their coolest workmen, told me that the great majority of the men can be had whenever they are wanted. Indeed, he says the majority of them were Virginians by birth. He says that on the morning when the approach of the Virginia troops to seize the place was made known, Lieut. JONES, commanding the few United States troops at the post, together with Lincoln's recently appointed Superintendent, went around among the workmen, asking them to aid in defending the place. Out of between three and four hundred, not more than six agreed to do so. My informant told him that against unauthorized parties he would help to defend him, but when the State of Virginia sent troops, if he helped anybody it would be them.

VACATION.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, BULL RUN, June 18, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Rather than be called lazy, I have determined to seem to be busy, and give your readers the benefit of what a volunteer knows of the military movements here at the theatre of war, for I believe, that by general consent, the battle will be fought in Virginia; and surely no better place could be found than the home and resting-place of the Father of his Country. Virginia, like a valiant mother, has gathered all her children around her. From the far West to the extreme South they have came, and with filial devotion ask the privilege of fighting for their old mother for liberty, equality [illegible]. Who doubts the issue? Surely when [illegible] chase a thousand and two shall put ten [illegible] flight," and every battle [illegible] be [illegible] and every battle-field a Golgotha for [illegible] There are two classes of individuals [illegible] and opinions [illegible] to army [illegible] worth nothing. [illegible] is composed [illegible] from the [illegible] look upon [illegible] actually moving [illegible] in a single [illegible]. They see nothing [illegible] the map—they hear nothing of the plans and [illegible] of officers, and think, consequently, that all an army has to do is to pitch in. The other class are reporters and unmilitary men, who bring on the spot, and hearing something of the minor operations from those equally knowing as themselves, make therefrom a beautiful mixture of strategy and nonsense.

This much is the fact. No one knows what are the plans and operations, save those who are admitted into the councils and confidence of the Commanding General. Everything else are merely the opinions of this or that man, and the reader must judge for himself whether this or that idea is supported by reason, judgment and facts. So much for prospective operations. Our command—Kershaw's Second Regiment—is still at Bull Run, waiting with patience for the call to battle, and yet having so much confidence in the military skill and knowledge of Gen. BEAUREGARD, that we would wait here six months if he said it were necessary for success.

We have strengthened our position, which is naturally a strong one, by breastworks, and feel secure against ten times our number; and, so far as health and comfort (both of the ingredients which enter so largely into the efficiency of an army) are concerned, we enjoy the one and the other in a large measure. As proof of it, I state the fact that our company, the Brooks Guards, have but four on the sick list, and ninety-two are able to eat up all their rations with what delicacies their purses are able to provide.

At an alarm last night, every man in the company turned out in full harness, ready for a fight. So much for health. Your readers know that soldiers can be very comfortable on straw with one blanket; and, knowing this, you also know how comfortable we are.

Now for military movements. Col. GREGG's regiment has moved to Little Falls, on the Potomac, I suppose on a reconnoitering tour, and also with a view to prevent concentration of forces.

The enemy are reported as making a rear movement, with a view to cut off communications, South, with Harper's Ferry. JOHNSTON is reported to have counteracted the movement by a movement to meet the enemy's advancing columns. If the report be true, you may expect to hear of *somebody hurt* in a few days. We have received cautionary orders, and are ready for an advance movement at any moment. Our operations are now assuming an aggressive character, and I trust that soon the news will be heralded to Charleston that the insolent and unscrupulous foe have been driven from the soil of Virginia into their own dens, and that Maryland, redeemed and disenthralled, will add one more star to our beautiful Confederate flag.

CASH's regiment is at Centreville, 3½ miles North of this point. BACON's is on the same Creek as our own, 1½ miles to our right.

I will try, as I have an opportunity, to keep you informed of our movements. The weather is delightful.

Yours, &c., C. O. L.

SAVANNAH, Friday, June 21.

Three U. S. war vessels are blockading this port. A report from Tybee states that yesterday three shots were fired at a brig off the bar by the U. S. steamer, and the brig taken as a prize. The brig is supposed to be the *Hannah Balch*, from Cuba, (owned by CHAS PARSONS, of this city,) with a cargo of molasses, consigned to STARKE, ALEXANDER & CLARKE, of Savannah.

THE FOURTH OF JULY TO BE KEPT IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "The Cotton Planters of Georgia are to meet in Macon, on the 4th of July, then and there to proclaim their eternal independence of Northern financial and commercial domination. Planters of the South remember that every dollar subscribed by you in the Government bonds is a preliminary step in the establishment of a new financial association, entirely controlled by the planters of America, and one which will govern the world."

GALA DAY AT CAMP WOOD.

REVIEW OF THE MOZART REGIMENT BY THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS—SPEECHES, &C.

The Mozart Regiment, which has been recruited to a great extent under the auspices of Mayor WOOD, has been encamped about a week at Yonkers, New-York. The camp is situated on a delightful eminence, just beyond the long line of villas that grace the town, and serve to consume the spare dimes and leisure hours of the New-York merchant princes. From a vehicular point of view, the camp is about a mile from the railroad station, but woe be to the pedestrian who, relying upon the placid assurance that "its only a nice walk," should attempt (as the TIMES' reporter did) to foot it. Parnassus is a hillock in comparison—especially when the day is warm, and everybody else (including the excellent Committee that invites you) has a carriage.

The camp covers six acres and consists of 100 private's tents and 40 officer's tents. The regiment is estimated to number variously from 700 to 1,000 men, according to the fancy of the gentlemen who gives you the information. There are 600 muskets issued, and there appeared upon parade about 150 men without muskets. It is but fair to state, however, that many of the men are said to be absent on furlough. The regimental uniform is blue jacket and pants, with red trimmings. With the exception of arms the men are fully equipped, the Union Defence Committee having, (so Gen. WETMORE says) extended $50,000 to fit out the regiment. They have two 12 pound brass howitzers to be manned by a corps of ten men. The drum corps, which is very efficient also numbers twenty drums, under the supervision of a drum-major. The camp is called Camp Wood, in honor of the Major. The parade-ground is on a side hill, and covers about three hundred feet square, the surface of which is moderately even. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Edward T. Riley; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas W. Eagan; Major, Richard F. Halsted; Adjutant, A. M. Raphail; Quartermaster, Frederick Bliss; Captains—Company A, M. A Crofts; Company B, J. P. L. Wescott; Company C, Frank T. Foster; Company D, N. H. Gesner. Company E, H. E Gotleb; Company F, H. Ungerer; Company G, P. Allen Lindsay; Company H. A. S. Ingalls; Company J, C. Burke; Company K, Wm. O'Sullivan. Lieutenants, Company A, A. J. Warren, H. J. Straight; Company B, H. H. Foster, John Brown; Company C, J. W. George, G. F. Carce; Company D, G. Woodward, J. Horn; Company E, W. V. Thorp, R. G. Hill; Company F, Charles H. Stone, John Loke; Company G, F. A. Johnson, A. W. Walcott; Company H. E. O. Ballou, Ira Keyes; Company J. F. B. Riley, George M. Bennett; Company K. J. L. Taylor, John Hanegan.

The day was all that could be desired, and it being understood that the Union Defence Committee would witness the review, thousands of citizens flocked to the spot by every imaginable convenience, including cars, boats, stages, carriages, on horseback, and that more ancient traveling convenience known as "shanks mare." The men were drawn up in line—or rather in the lines, as they occupied three sides of the square—and after a tedious delay, the Mayor and suite, and the Union Defence Committee, arrived, accompanied by a goodly delegation of ladies, for whom advantageous positions to see the review were speedily obtained, and about 5 o'clock the review began. The Colonel subsequently drilled the men in the manual and marchings, winding up with the double quick, which considering the heat of the day, and the heavy uniforms, must have produced a delightful stickiness about the under clothing. The men did well, however, and elicited the most earnest commendation of the Committee. Subsequently the men were drawn up in a body, and addressed by Mayor WOOD, MOSES H. GRINNELL, Judge PIERREPONT and PROSPER M. WETMORE, all of whom gave them excellent advice as to being good soldiers, doing their duty bravely, shooting the cowards and traitors, sustaining our country's flag, and returning victorious to a grateful happy, and united people. The soldiers and spectators listened attentively, applauded frequently, and finally left for their respective quarters with alacrity. Subsequently the field officers were elected as above.

The regiment is provided with four hospital ambulances, twenty camp cooking-stoves, and, in short, nearly all the appliances necessary for them to take the field. They expect to leave for the seat of war within a week. Of the officers, the Colonel was formerly with the Empire City Regiment; the Major was formerly of the Seventh; Capt. FRANK T. FOSTER, of Company C., is a sailor as well as a soldier, and well calculated to endure the hardships of camp life. Altogether, the regiment bids fair to be an efficient one.

A Compromise Petition.

The following petition was yesterday afternoon seized by Detectives FARLEY and EUSTACE, at the office of Mr. GUION, No. 11 Wall-street:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, beg leave to present to you most respectfully and earnestly, the following considerations:

While they hold themselves ready to sustain and defend their Government, and you as its legal head, they respectfully suggest that the only remaining honorable position for you to take to prevent the horrors of civil war and preserve the Union, is to adopt the policy of an immediate General Convention of all the States, as suggested in your Inaugural.

This course would secure a peaceful solution of our national difficulties, and if any State refused to join said Convention to amend the Constitution, or adjust a peaceable separation, it would stand unanimously condemned before the civilized world.

Earnestly deprecating civil war among brethren, we implore and beseech you to adopt this course, which you may rest assured is the real voice of the people."

For some days past this petition has been industriously but privately circulated in Wall-street, and a copy of it has also been extensively circulated for signatures in Jersey City, Newark and other places. Superintendent KENNEDY states, that on Thursday morning some gentlemen called at the Police Head-quarters, and communicated to him the fact that a petition had been presented to them for their signatures, and they had signed it, but under a mistaken apprehension of the real nature of it, they not knowing, at the time their signatures were given, that there was any prayer therein for a compromise, or for a *peaceable separation* of the Union, and that they were anxious to have their names erased from the petition, inasmuch as it did not represent their views on the great questions now agitating the country. Superintendent KENNEDY at once detailed Messrs. FARLEY and EUSTACE to trace the petition, and to ascertain, if possible, how much fraud and deception had been practiced upon honest and well-meaning men to induce them to sign it. The detectives, after a protracted search, learned that the document was at Mr. GUION's office. They obtained it, and took it to head quarters, where it now may be seen. The Superintendent intends to retain it for a few days, to enable all parties who have unwittingly signed the petition, and who desire to have their names erased, to do so; after which it will be given to the Press for publication, so that the public may know who petition for a peaceable separation of the Union.

In appearance the petition is truly of an imposing character, consisting of two scrolls, the larger one being from twelve to fourteen feet in length, and containing from five to six hundred signatures, written in all kinds of penmanship, from that of the bold and elegant style of JOHN HANCOCK, down to the palsied and less pretending one of STEPHEN HOPKINS. The following names head the list, viz: Edward Hincuman, Paul S. Brown Jr, Horatio N. Wild, Chester Driggs, Frederick A. Guion, Francis F. Vinton, Jr., &c.

SERENADE TO HON. FRANK P. BLAIR.

His Speech upon the War, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Member of Congress from Missouri, arrived in this City yesterday, on his return from Connecticut, where his family is spending the Summer, on his way to attend the approaching session of Congress. His presence at the Metropolitan, where he was a temporary guest, becoming known, the citizens, without distinction of party, determined to pay him some suitable testimonial of respect for the prompt and energetic part he has acted in the contest in Missouri particularly, in conjunction with Col. LYON, who so recently and so effectually dispersed the rebels at Booneville. A serenade was accordingly resolved upon, and the Messrs. LELAND, proprietors of the Metropolitan, cordially united in the ovation. The band, Dodworth's, arrived at 11½ o'clock P. M., in front of the hotel, and soon several thousand people assembled. Calls for Col. BLAIR brought him out upon the balcony, and he spoke as follows:

HON. F. P. BLAIR'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: It is a somewhat singular spectacle to see the people attaching so much importance to what has been done in Missouri. It is evident that the people are craving for action on the part of those who are in the field. Of all the speeches I have heard, the speakers proclaimed that this was not a time for talk, but for action. Yet we have had no action except what little will be called so, of what we have had in Missouri. Every one says, and I imagine it is true, that we have the greatest General of the age at the head of the Army. There is no question that he has the best soldiers in the world, and it is a matter of surprise that, with such a great General, such fine soldiers, and so many of them, we have done nothing. But I presume that it is all right, because the correspondents of the newspapers repeat it to us every day that it is all right. And yet the feeling of impatience is a natural one. The country is really suffering that something has not been done; that this rebellion is allowed to wear its crest and flourish in the sight of our Capital. I have heard people who are disposed to be critical say that it was probably intended to force a compromise by keeping those 100 000 bayonets within one day's march of the Capital, where Congress is to sit, calculating that men, under such circumstances, will be more disposed to compromise away great questions. I cannot believe there is any truth in this surmise; but the General-in-Chief has good reasons for the delay at which we are all so impatient. The result will vindicate his Generalship. If, however, it consists in good generalship to bring on a contest and settle this matter at once; if prompt action would meet with success now, I have no hesitation in saying that it would do vast good to the country. [Cheers.] Its business interests, and those of the City of New-York are suffering immensely by this suspense. I do not think the greatest Captain of the age ought to delay a moment, after he is satisfied that we can be successful in assaulting the enemy. I do not presume to criticise military movements, not being a military man by experience, myself; but even the most superficial observer must be aware of the immense injury which the delay is inflicting upon the country, and the great advantage it would be to us to strike some decisive blow at the enemy. [Cheers.]

As for this talk about compromise, I do not believe that the Administration entertains any such idea. [Cheers.] It would be folly in the extreme. [Cries of "That's so."] It would be the worst thing that could possibly happen under any circumstances. It would sow the seeds of future wars infinitely worse than this, and convert our country into a Mexico, to be convulsed every four years by the adherents of the disappointed Presidential aspirants. For my part I am utterly opposed to any compromise, or any treaty with men in rebellion, with arms in their hands, against this Government, [Loud and prolonged cheers.] Nothing but surrender at discretion, to receive such punishment as the Government may choose to deal out to these traitors can satisfy the honest heart of this country now. I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war; for giving to the Administration all the men and all the money that the Government can command, and to have a speedy settlement of this question, and I have no doubt as to the way it will ultimately be settled. We have not only got the right on our side, but have the "heaviest battalions and the heaviest artillery." I believe that the Administration entertains no other view than to prosecute the war to the uttermost—to bring about a peace which shall be lasting, because the enemy will have no power to disturb it. [Applause.] That is the only peace that can last. I am against any negotiation with traitors, except at the cannon's mouth, and whoever puts himself forward with a view of negotiating terms between the Government and the traitors with arms in their hands, is, in my opinion, little better than the traitors themselves. [Cheers.] No matter what motive may dictate his course. I mean to say that the men who do it may do it with honest motives; they may be brave, patriotic and honest, but the effect is to give aid and comfort—to give hope to the enemy, and whoever does that inflicts a deep injury upon the Government. It is not my purpose to make a speech—that has not been my avocation for some time past. I am not competent to instruct the people of this great City—the heart of our country—which contains a great proportion of the intelligence of the land, where the whole transactions of the Union come every day under their observation, while I have been in a remote and obscure part of the country, and away from the transactions of the day. [A Voice—"Where is Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE?"]

Col. BLAIR—If I were to reply to that, it would be in the language of SHAKESPEARE:

"They saw the lion's shade ere himself, and fled dismayed away." [Laughter and cheers.]

Our success in Missouri is, in my opinion, attributable to the promptitude and vigor of the movement of Gen. LYON—an officer who was distinguished for his courage and his conduct in the Mexican War, and in the frontier war since that time; who has won during the present disturbances a most enviable reputation and deserving the honors which the Administration have given him. Many people think deserving still higher honors, which I hope the Administration have in reserve for him. I have not noticed his name as being promoted in the regular army. I cannot believe that this is an oversight on the part of the Administration. I am induced to think that they have some distinction in reserve for him. I must not forget to thank the people of New-York for their munificence with which they came forward to supply the wants of the Missouri Volunteers a few weeks ago. If anything has been done in Missouri of any moment to the country, advancing the interests of the Government, it is in great part due to that generosity on the part of the people of this City, which enabled these men to go into the field properly equipped, which added to their efficiency. I take this occasion, on behalf of the people of Missouri, to return thanks to the people of the City of New-York. They have, in fact, taken this war up on their own shoulders, supplied the means of war, and when victory comes, no matter what General wins it, and no matter what men achieve it, the people of the people of New-York will have their full share in it for they have supplied the means without which no General, no men, could have been put in the field. If they will continue, as I have no doubt they will, the same patriotic, munificent conduct, they will have achieved, in part, all the victories which shall perch upon our standards. [Loud and continued applause.]

The band continued playing patriotic airs, and the people reluctantly dispersed to their homes about 1 o'clock, A. M.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Boston, and R. Munchot and A. W. Clark, of New-York; Col. Hoffman, of the United States Army; W. H. Gardner, of the United States Coast Survey; T. A. Marshall, of Illinois, and R. Rowe and two sons, of West Point, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester; Col. R. Carpenter, of the United States Army, of Pownal, Vt.; Evan Lee, lady and daughter, of Manchester; W. L. Wilmer, of Calcutta; N. Newlin Stoper, of New-Jersey, and H. L. Chipman, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. G. J. Raines, of the U. S. A.; Horace Hawes and lady, of California; Ernest Baroche, of Paris, France; Wm. Butler, Illinois State Treasurer; Thomas Condell, of Illinois, and A. R. Russell and R. W. Taylor, of Ohio, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Bruce, of Canastota; B. B. Van Valkenburgh, of Bath, and R. N. Lee and W. R. Thornton, of England, are at the Everett House.

B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N.; F. N. Fargahan and F. Pulizzies, U. S. A.; D. E. Chandler, of California; E. G. Graber, of Kansas; Dr. Keller, of Pennsylvania; E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, and G. F. Thomas, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. D. DeKay, U. S. A.; W. G. Saltonstall, of Salem, and Chas. Thorndike and Chas. Amory, lady and daughter, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Major Arnold Harris and Miss Susan Harris, and E. J. Call, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

The Verdict of the Jury set aside, and a New Trial Granted.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 28.

The verdict of the jury in the Burch divorce case is set aside by the Court, and a new trial granted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUMMER TRAVEL AND LONG ISLAND.—The numerous delightful summer resorts on the shores of Long Island are being filled rapidly with families from this City, the State generally, and from other portions of the country. For the especial benefit of gentlemen doing business in this City, who have families residing far out on Long Island, and who cannot well visit them oftener than once a week, and that from Saturday afternoon until Monday, the Long Island Railroad Company has commenced running the 3.30 trains on Saturday through to Greenport return to James-slip or Thirty-fourth Ferries the following Monday, in time for business.

POCKET PICKING.—Mrs. ALVALINA H. BAT[illegible] widow lady, residing at No. 217 Third avenue, making purchases at a dry goods store in Third avenue, had her pocket picked of her purse containing [illegible] 56. ANN DORAN was charged by Mrs. B with the theft, which charge she denied; but being exceedingly anxious to leave the store, a Policeman was called who arrested her. Subsequently she was seen to throw the pocket-book into the street. Justice [illegible] committed her for trial.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Special Committee, appointed by the Common Council to make suitable preparations for celebrating the coming Fourth of July, met at Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock yesterday. The meeting was organized by choosing Mr. TOOMEY Chairman, and E. W. TAYLOR Clerk, when the Committee adjourned, without transacting any business till 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

MORE BIG ROGUES IN THE "GALLERY."—The portraits of THOMPSON, COBB and TOUCEY are to be added to the Rogues' Gallery, this morning, at Police Head-quarters. The portraits of a number of other of the arch traitors of rebellion are being obtained, and will add materially to swell the list of rascals that already adorn that collection.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 28.

Cleared.

Steamship El Paquete de Maule, Austin, Valparaiso, S. D. Crane.

Ships Civitta, Casulich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co. S. Chiandor, (Russ.) Basse, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Liverpool, Kearney, Liverpool, Grinnell Minturn & Co.; War Hawk, Simmons, San Francisco, O. Comstock.

Barks Kanawha, Sumerton, Turks Island, B. J. Small; Campeniero, Bucal, Rio Janeiro, Russel, Jones & Rudd; Lofven, (Sweed.,) Marin, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs G. M. Johnson, Lynch, Cork and a market, B. Dinwiddie & Co. Sultan, Sutton, Key West, via Philadelphia, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schooners Penn, Thorndike, Boston. ——; W. J. Cummings, Jones, Barger, J. H. Sandford, Jamestown Lathwell, Key West, via Philadelphia, E. D. Hurlbut & Co. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bydner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Morning Light, (of Philadelphia,) Johnston, Baker's Island, via Sydney, N. S. W. (where she put in to stop a leak,) March 9, and 36 hours from Hampton Roads, with guano to Wm. H. Webb—vessel to J. B. Lardy. First part of the passage had heavy easterly gales; latter part light variable winds; had no N. E. traces; crossed the equator in the Atlantic May 31, in lon. 40.

Ship Dashing Wave, (of Boston,) Lecraw, San Francisco 115 ds., with mdse. to E. & J. Willets & Co. Was 20 ds. off Cape Horn with S. E. winds and stormy; saw no vessels until in sight of Barnegat light; experienced no westerly winds on the Pacific side; was 48 ds. from Falkland Islands.

Ship American Eagle, Moore, London and Portsmouth May 21, with mdse. and 113 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45 30, and saw no ice.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool May 14, with mdse. and 442 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Experienced a great deal of calms.

Bark Texana, Branc, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal, for New-York Gas Co.—vessel to J. A. McGaw. June 14, lat 49 40, lon. 48 29, saw a very large iceberg.

Bark Johann Bengamin, (Prus.,) Kuhn, Londonderry 60 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw large quantities of ice on the Banks.

Bark Zufriedenheit, (Prus.,) Dinse, Sligo 48 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Saw large quantities of field ice on the Banks.

Brig Uranus, (of Boston,) Fickett, Almeria May 16, passed Gibraltar 24th, with wool and rags; cargo of bark Wyndotte, of Boston wrecked on Beach De los Seitra, coast of Spain,) to Giro & Francis. Had light westerly winds since passing lon. 70.

Brig Libertes, (Nor.,) Anderson, Bordeaux 70 ds., via Pass a L'Outre, where she was ordered off by U. S. steam sloop of war Brooklyn, with brandy, &c., to order. Had a great deal of calm weather during the passage.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias,) Johnson, Savanna la Mar June 16, with logwood, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Eliza Ann (of Waldoboro,) Gayer, Portland 6 ds., with salt to Darsell & Co.

Brig Agile, (of Ipswich,) London, Newcastle 60 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor.

Brig L. T. Knight (of Searsport,) Park, Matanzas 18th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Erichelta, (Ital,) Filberti, Palermo 54 ds., passed Gibraltar May 26, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Saginaw, McBean, Zaza 15 ds., with sugar, Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Jabez (Br.,) Ingham, Bermuda 8 ds., with toes to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Mary Helen, Hutchinson, Rio Janeiro May with coffee to James Bento. Sld. in co. with ship Ilon, bark Margaret Quincy, schr. Montrose, all New-York.

Schr. Adela, (Br.,) Mann, Nuevitas 19 ds., with sugar &c., to Jed Frye.

Schr. J. C. Roker, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau 21 ds., sugar to John B. Bacon.

Schr. Amy Chase, Benjamin, Abacoa 11th inst., sugar to Rivera & Hall.

Schr. Julia Anna, (of Boston,) Harding, Arecel inst., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Harriet Ann, Mitchell, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Norris, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., coal to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Poughkeepsie, with [illegible] for Wareham.

Schr. Phantom, (Br., of Halifax,) Flint, Ponce 10 ds., in ballast to G. & J. Knox.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Doane, Eastport 8 ds., with &c., to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Henrietta, Brayman, Newport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Almira Smith, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Peru, Thorndike, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. W.; meridian, S. S. E.; sunset, S. S. W.

Sailed.

June 27—Ships S. E. Smith, Liverpool; Panama, Queenstown; City of New-York, Liverpool; Leontine, of and for Bremen. Barks C. B. Truitt, Bahia; Indian Belle, Cardenas; J. M. Churchill do.; Magdalena, Aspinwall; Union, Havre; Sif, (Nor.,) Bristol. Brigs Sophia, St. Johns; Margaret, do.; Mary Ann, Arichat; Ocean Bird, Demerara; Alma, Nassau, (all Ba.; Angiolina, (Genoese,) Falmouth; Aurate, Gibraltar; Ocean Wave, Havana.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, NO. 566 BROADWAY.—Men and Boys Clothing ready made and made to order, neat, fashionable and cheap!!

Cassimere Pants	$1 00
Linen and Marseilles Pants	1 00
Linen and Marseilles Vests	1 00
Fine black Frock Coats	5 00
Stylish Business Coats	2 25
Fine Alpacca Coats	2 00
Elegant Suits for Boys, assorted	3 00
Gents white Shirts	62

GEO. LEVIS & CO.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., TO-DAY, for supplying 1,800 Wool Felt Hats for use of the army. Persons making offers will please state their places of residence, the names of their references, and the shortest time within which they can be delivered. Samples may be seen at this office.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

THE ELIJAH MESSAGE.—BEHOLD! I *will send you Elijah the Prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord.*—Malachi, iv. 5. Preaching on the above subject by Elder BARTHOLOMEW BASSIER, at the Franklin Institute, Skillman st., East Brooklyn, known as the Academy, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

OLD DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH WILL hold its sixty-fourth anniversary TO-MORROW, June 30, at 10½ A. M. Public addresses by old Pastors. At 3 P. M. Yearly Love Feast. At 7½ P. M. general Prayer Meeting. All who have ever been associated with this old Church are especially invited.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO small families in a healthy location, near New-York, where there is frequent daily conveyance to the City, and where sea or river bathing may be had. Three rooms wanted. Address Box No. 3090 New-York Post-office.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Union prayer-meeting daily, from 12, to 1 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—EAST 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—The EVENING service in this Church at 7½ o'clock, will be resumed on SUNDAY next, June 30. Morning service as usual, at 10½ o'clock.
ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 139 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

TO PRINCIPALS.—YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL for sale near New-York. This is a very fine opportunity to take a well-established Institute. The building will be sold or leased. Address M. BENSON, Box No. 139 Times Office.

MATRIMONY.—WANTED, A WIFE—A LADY not over 25 years of age and moderately good looking. I am 33, and will be kind and affectionate to a faithful wife. Address, at once, EDGAR, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. Services at 7¾ o'clock.